

Social Security in Review

Program Operations

NO MAJOR developments in public assistance are reflected in the changes from February to March in the number of recipients or the amounts of payments under the assistance programs. Totals for the Nation changed less than 0.5 percent for each type of assistance except aid to the permanently and totally disabled; the total number of recipients and total payments under that program were slightly more than 2 percent larger than in February.

The number of recipients of old-age assistance continued to drop. The decrease of about 5,200 was smaller, however, than in any month but one since October 1950, when the caseload started its continuous decline. The caseload for general assistance went down for the second month, after an upturn from October 1951 through January. The number of families receiving aid to dependent children rose slightly as in January and February, but the increase of 2,564 families aided in Puerto Rico accounted for most of the net national increase of 2,692 families. Puerto Rico's assistance rolls for the categorical programs increased about 10-15 percent; the changes represented a further step in the continuing progress in meeting need since October 1950, when Federal financial participation for the Island's programs became available.

For the jurisdictions other than Puerto Rico, March changes in the rolls for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the

blind varied in direction and size, but the contrasts were less marked than they often are. In old-age assistance the changes from February were less than 1 percent in 44 States and less than 2 percent in the other States. In aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, caseloads changed less than 1 percent in 33 States. The largest State changes were a decrease of 2.7 percent in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children in Connecticut and an increase of 3.9 percent in recipients of aid to the blind in New Mexico. In the States with the largest general assistance programs, March changes in caseloads were similarly small. In other States, much larger percentage changes in both general assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled represented relatively small numerical increases or decreases.

For aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance the month's changes in total payments to recipients corresponded closely with the changes in the total number of cases aided. There were small increases in payments for aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and a small decrease for general assistance. In old-age assistance, however, total payments rose slightly despite the small decline in the number of recipients; in aid to the blind, the number of recipients rose 0.1 percent and total payments dropped by the same percentage. The total expenditure for payments to recipients under all pro-

grams, \$192.7 million, was about \$300,000 more than in the preceding month.

Recipients of assistance in a few low-income States have benefited recently from increases in the proceeds from certain taxes that are earmarked for assistance and from the fact that caseloads have been below agency estimates. Assistance agencies in these States have increased the amounts allowed for certain budget items, increased the percent of need met, or raised the maximum payment. In some instances, the revised policies are applied over a period of months as cases are reviewed under regular schedules. In such States, therefore, only part of the increase in payments is shown in any one month. New Mexico, in contrast, made several policy revisions effective in March.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILLION persons were receiving monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program at the end of March—an increase of 36,400 from the number of beneficiaries a month earlier. Their benefits amounted to \$159.3 million.

Old-age benefits showed the greatest numerical increase (16,300), while benefits to children increased by 8,600 and widow's or widower's benefits by 6,100. When the benefits are measured as a percentage of those in current-payment status at the end of February, the increases range from 1.5 percent for widow's or widower's benefits to 0.7 percent for old-age benefits and 0.6 percent for wife's or husband's benefits.

Retired workers and their dependents—aged wives, dependent husbands, wives under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care, and young children—numbered 3.1 million and made up 68 percent of all beneficiaries. Their monthly benefits, which totaled \$114.7 million, represented 72 percent of all monthly benefits paid under the program for March. As a proportion of all beneficiaries, retired workers and their dependents have increased about 5 percent since August 1950—the last month before the liberalized eligibility provisions under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act became effective.

Monthly benefits were awarded in March to 77,700 individuals, about 500 more than in February. Almost 238,000 monthly benefits were awarded in the January–March quarter, 8,500 more than in the preceding quarter but only about half the number awarded in January–March 1951. The decline from the first quarter of 1951 occurred chiefly in awards to retired workers and their dependents. Benefit awards made to aged widows or widowers numbered 25,000—an increase of 5 percent from the previous record number awarded in the first quarter of 1951. Awards of all other types of survivor monthly benefits were slightly lower than in the January–March 1951 quarter.

Lump-sum death payments awarded in the January–March quarter numbered 121,200 and represented a 6-percent increase from the previous record total established in the first quarter of 1951. The average number of lump-sum awards per deceased worker reached a new low figure of 1.026. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$137, about the same as in the two preceding quarters.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG workers covered by the State unemployment insurance programs continued to decline in March. Though March was a longer workmonth than February, the rise in the claims loads brought about by this factor was more than offset by seasonal gains in scattered industries. As a result, initial claims dropped 4.0 percent to 835,600, and weeks of unemployment claimed,

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to May 6, 1952]

Item	March 1952	February 1952	March 1951	Calendar year	
				1951	1950
<i>Labor Force</i> ¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian.....	61,518	61,838	62,325	62,884	63,080
Employed.....	59,714	59,752	60,179	61,005	59,957
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²					35,164
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	35,400	34,400	34,296	34,838	32,771
Unemployed.....	1,804	2,086	2,147	1,879	3,122
<i>Personal Income</i> ⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total.....	\$257.8	\$258.3	\$242.8	\$251.1	\$224.7
Employees' income ⁵	177.0	177.0	163.5	169.2	145.8
Proprietors' and rental income.....	47.4	48.6	47.2	48.9 ⁶	44.0
Personal interest income and dividends.....	20.6	19.9	19.5	20.0 ⁷	19.2
Public aid ⁸	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Social insurance and related payments ⁹	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.1
Veterans' subsistence allowances ¹⁰ and bonuses.....	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.2
Miscellaneous income payments ¹¹	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	4.1
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹²					
Number (in thousands).....	4,512	4,476	3,800		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$159,332	\$158,172	\$137,259	\$1,884,531	\$1,018,140
Average primary benefit.....	\$35.10	\$35.15	\$35.10		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	78	77	148	1,336	99
Amount.....	\$2,526	\$2,566	\$4,734	\$42,282	\$26,291
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i> ³					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	836	870	693	10,836	12,251
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	5,145	5,483	3,996	50,393	78,464
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	4,674	4,815	3,852	41,599	67,880
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	1,113	1,146	807	797	1,306
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹³	\$102	\$105	\$72	\$840	\$1,373
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$22.41	\$22.44	\$20.67	\$21.08	\$20.76
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,680	2,685	2,772		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	597	594	651		
Children.....	1,540	1,531	1,663		
Aid to the blind.....	97	97	96		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	135	132	80		
General assistance.....	335	336	412		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$44.87	\$44.77	\$42.99		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	76.23	76.22	75.83		
Aid to the blind.....	49.73	49.83	46.39		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	45.16	46.27	44.96		
General assistance.....	47.34	47.29	47.23		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Data for 1951 and 1952 not available.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

⁶ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁷ Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁸ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹⁰ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

¹² Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

which represent continuing unemployment, fell off 6.2 percent to 5,145,400.

In an average week in March, 1,112,800 unemployed workers—2.9

percent fewer than in February—received benefit checks. The average worker's check for total unemployment was \$22.41—3 cents less than

(Continued on page 24)

Medical Services in the Old-Age Assistance Program

by RUTH WHITE*

The experiences of the States in making determinations of permanent and total disability under the new program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled and in devising procedures for making payments to the suppliers of medical services with Federal financial participation, as authorized by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, have focused attention sharply on the health problems of assistance recipients. The importance in all assistance programs of medical care to restore disabled persons to self-dependence whenever possible becomes increasingly evident. Because problems inherent in the administration of medical assistance are of such widespread concern, the Bureau of Public Assistance is issuing in the near future a summary report of a study made in 1946 on the medical aspects of public assistance administration. The following article, based on detailed information reported by 20 States, summarizes on one of the chapters in that report.

PUBLIC assistance agencies have followed varying practices in providing medical services for assistance recipients. They may provide medical care for a recipient by including an amount for such care in his assistance payment or by making payment directly to the medical practitioner or agency supplying the service. The funds for medical care may come from the program through which the recipient gets maintenance assistance, from another assistance program, or from both. The cost of the care provided may be met in one payment, either prepaid or postpaid, or it may be met in installments. Different types of medical services may be provided through different

payment methods and from the funds of different assistance programs.

In a 6-month period in 1946, 20 States¹ undertook to record information from a sample of assistance cases on the volume and cost of all the medical care provided, by type of service, program funds, and payment method. The data relate to care provided from assistance funds. Reports from local agencies participating in the study indicate that in some localities the recipients also received certain types of services, without charge to the assistance funds. These services were provided by public hospitals and clinics, private health agencies, service clubs, churches, county physi-

cians, or private practitioners. In some of the States, the amount of care provided to recipients and not paid for by assistance agencies is known to have been substantial in certain areas not included in the sample—Cook County, Ill., and Hudson County, N. J., for example.

Assistance funds were used to pay for physicians' services in all States. Such funds were commonly supplemented, usually on the physician's recommendation, by drugs, hospitalization, bedside nursing services, prosthetic devices, and other types of care. Although dental services were included in most State medical care plans, they comprised a small part of total medical assistance. Agencies in most of the 20 States provided, in some measure, all the types of services enumerated, either "as needed" or in specified circumstances or emergencies. Care in nursing or convalescent homes was provided by most States for some recipients.

Though there may have been significant changes since 1946 in the content of the medical care provided by certain States, the information in the study on the relative number of recipients receiving services and on the proportions receiving specified types of services probably reflects the current situation in most States reasonably well.

The cost of medical services has, of course, risen greatly in the past few years. According to unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail prices for moderate-income families in selected large cities, these costs rose by 26 percent between December 1946 and December 1951. The cost of physicians' services and drugs increased one-sixth. The greatest rise was in hospital rates, which in 1951 were 67 percent higher than in 1946.

There is little information to indicate whether costs of medical care for recipients of assistance have risen

*Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance. The article is adapted from Part II of the report, *Medical Care in Public Assistance, 1946* (Public Assistance Report No. 16). Part I of the report (issued in October 1946) consists of 21 separate documents—"Introduction to State Reports" and "State Reports Nos. 1-20." Part II summarizes the findings of the study, both for 20 States that kept detailed records for 6 months on the types, volume, and cost of services supplied to individual cases in each assistance program and for 22 additional States that provided some information on the administrative aspects of medical assistance at the State level.

¹Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. For 13 States the data included in the sample are representative of the entire State or of selected portions of the State. In seven States, the data cannot be regarded as representing more than the counties participating in the study. (The sampling procedure is described in Appendix II of the report.) It should be recognized that, if the data represented State-wide operations in all States, the averages, percentage distributions, and ratios would be different for some States and the State rankings would be modified.

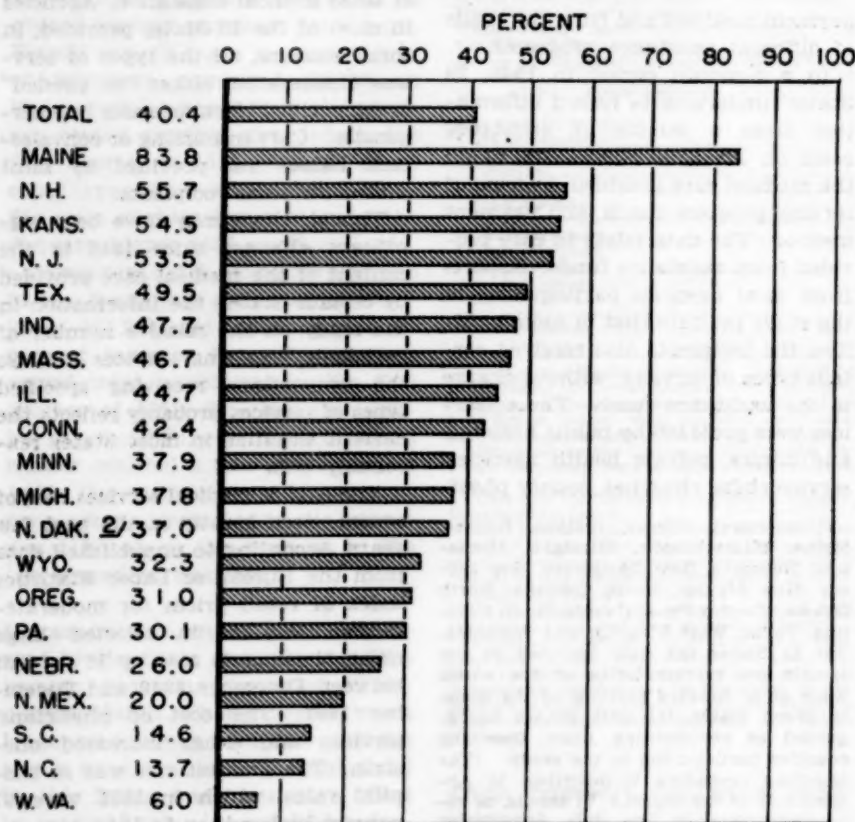
as fast as or faster than the BLS index indicates. For aged recipients and for general assistance cases the relatively heavy weight of hospital costs in the total expenditures for medical care may have resulted in an increase in the cost per assistance case that is greater than the 26-percent rise shown by the index. Information from a number of State agencies indicates that the cost of nursing-home care has also increased substantially during recent years. This item also heavily weights the figures in the States that supply a substantial amount of this type of care. Despite these changes since 1946, the data from the 20 States are useful for the light they throw on comparative State expenditures for different types of medical services.

During the 6 months covered by the study, about 2 in 5 of the recipi-

ents of old-age assistance, whose average age was about 75, received some medical services from the assistance funds of the 20 States (chart 1). The fact that recipients in different States do not have equal opportunity to obtain medical assistance is shown by the range—from 84 percent in Maine to 6 percent in West Virginia—in the proportion of cases receiving services. Half or more of the aged recipients in five States,² and from two-fifths to one-half in an additional five States, received medical care. On the other hand, services were made available to less than one-fourth of the recipients in the four lowest States.

²Including North Dakota, where the percentage would be 98 if cases receiving a routine allowance of \$1 a month for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs were included.

Chart 1.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases receiving medical services, 20 States, during a 6-month period in 1946¹



¹Based on number of different cases receiving assistance during 6-month period. Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

²Excludes cases receiving only routine monthly allowances of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs.

Physicians' Services

Assistance cases receiving physicians' services.—The relative number of old-age assistance cases³ who were receiving physicians' services, the average number of visits per case, and the average cost per visit are shown in table 1 for each of the 20 States. Included as physicians' visits are all home, office, hospital, and clinic visits for which costs were met from assistance funds. More than one-fourth of the recipients had at least one such visit during the 6 months covered by the study. In five States more than one-third of the cases, and in eight States from one-fourth to one-third, saw a doctor at least once during the period. The proportions ranged among the States from 44 percent of the old-age assistance caseload in Indiana to less than 4 percent in West Virginia and 0.1 percent in South Carolina.

The 17.6 percent shown for North Dakota represents only the recipients for whom money for this purpose was included in the budget on a postpayment basis. Probably a relatively large number of the other recipients, whose budgets included only routine amounts for medical care, saw their physician one or more times during the 6 months. From one-third to one-half of the recipients in this State probably had such services.

Although the States showed extremely wide variations in the proportion of cases receiving physicians' visits, there was a considerable degree of uniformity in the average number of visits per patient receiving such visits. In the 20 States combined, recipients seeing a doctor had an

³In this article, "case" is used in the sense in which it is customarily used in the field of public assistance—namely, the person or persons receiving assistance. While "recipient" and "case" are practically synonymous in old-age assistance, "case" is used chiefly here because in some instances a case may include an additional person or persons who are essential to the recipient's well-being. Another distinction should be kept in mind. "Assistance cases" or "cases receiving assistance" refer to the entire caseload. When the data refer specifically to recipients receiving medical services, however, the terms used are "cases receiving medical services," "medical care cases," "cases receiving hospitalization," and similar variants.

average of 7.2 visits in the 6 months—about one visit a month. For 10 States in the middle of the range the averages were from 6.5 to 8.5 visits per patient. In the five States that ranked highest,⁴ the averages were from 7.5 to 10.4. Maine's average of 10.4 visits⁵ reflects an unusually large amount of service in some areas, though the visits were relatively rare in other areas that had few physicians in relation to population.

Cost of physicians' services.—The average cost per physician's visit in the 20 States was \$2.53 per medical care case. The differences among the States in average costs reflect, in general, variations in fee schedules for visits or, in the absence of established cost figures, in charges that physicians made for needy cases. The averages do not include the cost of surgery when a separate charge was made; they do include in some States an unspecified amount for medicines.

Reports on the estimated amounts included in payments to recipients to meet medical needs did not always list separately the amounts for physicians' services and for medicines. Moreover, bills presented by physicians did not always show separately the charge for drugs dispensed or administered. The inclusion of medicines accounts in part for the relatively high averages in Maine (\$2.76) and Michigan (\$2.55). Such costs were included in some of the sample counties in North Carolina and probably in some instances in other States. The physicians' mileage charges were included in the amounts reported, and variations in rates or in the ratio of home visits to total visits doubtless affected average costs.

In general, however, the range in costs per visit—from \$2.74 in Connecticut to about \$1.30 in Oregon and Pennsylvania—reflects differences in costs permitted for visits under agency policies or charged by physicians

Table 1.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases receiving physicians' visits¹, average cost per case and per visit, and average number of visits, by State² during a 6-month period in 1946³

State ²	Cases receiving physicians' services				All old-age assistance cases	
	Percent of all old-age assistance cases ¹	Average cost per case	Average number of visits	Average cost per visit	Average monthly cost per assistance case	Average number of visits per assistance case during 6-month period
Total, 20 States.....	27.0	\$18.30	7.2	\$2.53	\$0.88	4.21
Indiana.....	43.8	17.40	8.3	2.10	1.36	3.9
New Hampshire.....	39.5	15.15	8.0	1.90	1.08	3.4
Illinois.....	39.1	13.64	7.5	1.81	.93	3.1
Kansas.....	38.1	17.45	8.9	1.99	1.24	3.8
Maine.....	36.3	\$ 26.92	10.4	2.76	\$ 1.72	4.0
Massachusetts.....	31.2	14.56	5.4	2.58	.81	1.8
Michigan.....	31.2	19.62	7.7	2.55	\$ 2.41	(⁴)
New Jersey.....	30.9	15.48	7.2	2.16	.80	2.4
Connecticut.....	28.2	14.80	5.4	2.74	.74	1.6
Minnesota.....	26.2	15.09	7.7	1.95	.69	2.1
Pennsylvania.....	25.3	8.16	6.1	1.34	.38	1.7
Texas.....	24.7	14.23	6.9	2.07	.62	1.8
Wyoming.....	24.5	17.15	7.2	2.39	.76	1.9
North Dakota ⁷	17.6	22.53	15.2	1.58	.70	(⁴)
Oregon.....	17.6	14.91	9.3	1.31	.47	1.7
Nebraska.....	15.6	13.12	4.9	2.68	.37	.8
New Mexico.....	13.2	11.53	5.5	2.14	.28	.8
North Carolina.....	8.8	\$ 30.34	7.3	2.64	\$.48	(⁴)
West Virginia.....	3.8	15.17	7.9	1.91	.10	.3
South Carolina.....	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Includes clinic visits and hospital visits if a separate charge was made for such visits; does not include cost of surgery when charged separately.

² Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

³ Based on number of different cases receiving assistance during 6-month period.

⁴ 17 States.

⁵ Includes cost of some drugs supplied by physicians.

⁶ Data not available.

⁷ Represents cases receiving visits for which costs were met on a postpayment basis; excludes visits with costs met from routine or estimated allowances.

⁸ Not computed; base too small.

⁹ Less than \$0.005.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 visits.

in the various States and localities and, to some extent, the use of low-cost clinic services. In Connecticut, for example, agency cost figures provided \$2 for office calls; \$3 for the first patient for home calls and \$2 for each additional patient in the family; and \$4 for night calls. In Pennsylvania the maximums were \$1 for a visit to a physician's office and \$2 for home visits if only one patient was treated and \$3 if two or more patients were treated or if the call was made at night. Clinic services, which were available in some of the large cities in Pennsylvania, were paid for on the basis of actual cost up to a maximum of \$1 per visit.

For the 6-month period the average cost per case receiving visits is the result of differences among the States both in the average number of visits per case and in average charges. This average cost was \$18 for the 20 States and ranged from less than \$15 to more than \$17 in the nine States in the middle of the range (table 1).

The range in average monthly cost per assistance case was much wider than that in average cost per case receiving doctors' services, since the relative number of such cases was an additional factor affecting unit cost. Per assistance case, five States spent more than \$1 a month for physicians' visits and seven spent less than 50 cents.

Number of visits per assistance case.—For comparability with other data on medical care, usually given on an annual basis, the data on physicians' visits and days in hospital were converted to an annual rate. The estimated number of visits per assistance case during the calendar year 1946 ranged from six or more in five States to less than one in two of the 17 States for which data may be computed (table 2).

Data are lacking on the number of visits needed on the average by persons aged 65 or over in either the general population or the assistance population. Because persons with dis-

⁴Excluding North Dakota, because data for that State represent only visits for the 17.6 percent of assistance cases who required visits beyond those that could be purchased from routine or estimated allowances.

⁵Includes visits for which amounts were included in the budgets on an estimated basis and may represent an overstatement of services actually received.

Table 2.—Estimated average number of physicians' visits and hospital days per old-age assistance case, by State, 1946¹

State ²	Physicians' visits ³	Hospital days
Total.....	4.2	1.8
Connecticut.....	3.2	2.0
Illinois.....	6.2	2.4
Indiana.....	7.8	1.8
Kansas.....	7.6	2.4
Maine.....	8.0	1.2
Massachusetts.....	3.6	2.6
Michigan.....	(4)	1.2
Minnesota.....	4.2	2.8
Nebraska.....	1.6	1.6
New Hampshire.....	6.8	4.4
New Jersey.....	4.8	1.8
New Mexico.....	1.6	.6
North Carolina.....	(4)	.2
North Dakota.....	(4)	6.2
Oregon.....	3.4	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	3.4	(4)
South Carolina.....	(4)	.2
Texas.....	3.6	(4)
West Virginia.....	.6	1.0
Wyoming.....	3.8	3.4

¹ Based on average monthly number of cases receiving assistance during 6-month period.

² Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

³ Includes clinic visits and hospital visits if a separate charge was made for such visits.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Hospitalization not provided from assistance funds in New Jersey (most counties), Pennsylvania, and Texas.

⁶ Less than 0.05 visits.

abling illnesses are more likely than able-bodied persons to need assistance, it may be assumed that recipients of old-age assistance require more medical care than aged persons in the general population. Information on physicians' visits is available, however, in a study by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care.⁶ The study showed that, among 8,639 white families, individuals aged 65 and over had on the average 4.16 physicians' visits during a 12-month period in 1928-31. Aged persons in families with incomes of less than \$1,200 averaged 3.64 visits during a year, and those in families with incomes of \$10,000 or more had 9.08 visits.

In seven of the 17 States, the estimated average number of visits per year for recipients of old-age assistance exceeded the 4.16 average in 1928-31, and in three other States it equaled or exceeded the 3.64 average for aged persons in low-income families. In four States, recipients had an average of less than two physi-

⁶See Helen Hollingsworth, Margaret C. Klem, and Anna Mae Baney, *Medical Care and Costs in Relation to Family Income*, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics Memorandum No. 51, 2d edition, page 116, May 1947.

cians' visits. Even without definite standards against which to measure the average number of visits required by aged recipients, it is obvious that services in some States were extremely meager.

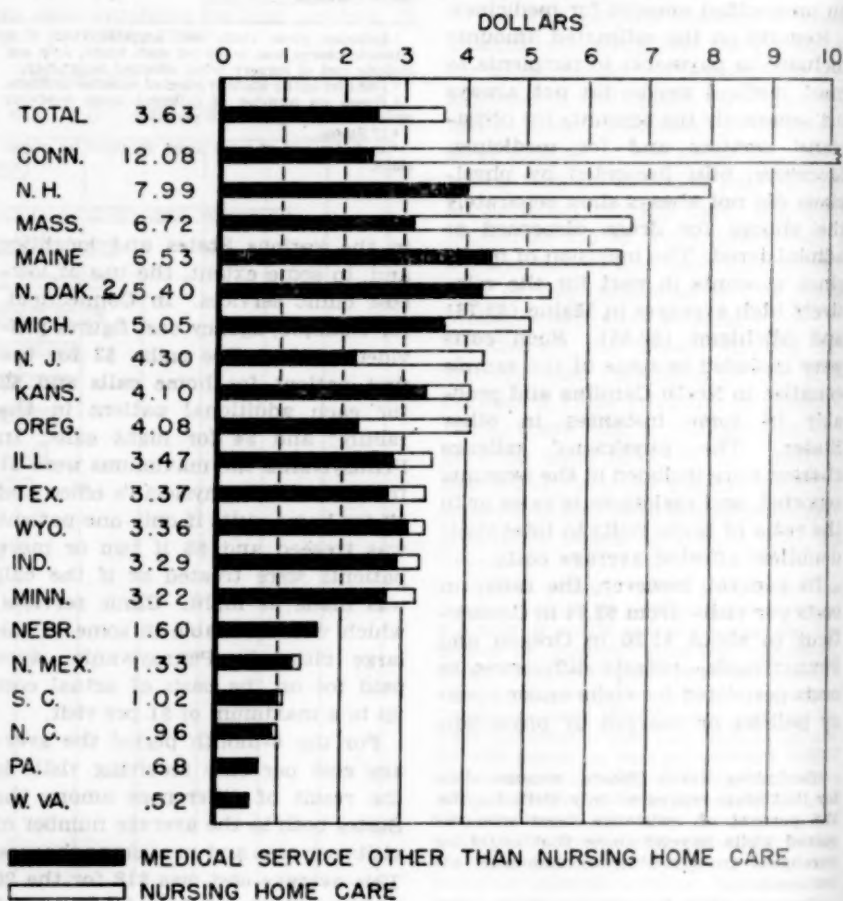
Data on visits for recipients of old-age assistance may also be compared with those received by aged persons under prepayment plans in which the subscriber pays a specified amount each month for the services provided. In 1948, individuals aged 65-69 and enrolled in the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York had on the average 4.6 visits; those aged 70 years and over had 4.8 visits. Because old-age assistance recipients were on the average considerably older than the enrollees aged 65 and

over in the New York plan, their medical needs were probably greater.⁷ In 1946, the estimated average number of physicians' visits for old-age assistance recipients in six States exceeded those made for the Health Insurance Plan enrollees. For the median State the average was 3.6 visits.

Under another prepayment plan, that at Trinity Hospital in Little Rock, Ark., persons 65 years of age and over covered by the plan in 1941

⁷New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the aging, *No Time to Grow Old*, 1951, pages 225-226. Less than one-fourth of the enrollees (aged 65 or over) in the New York plan were at least 70 years old; more than three-fourths of all old-age assistance recipients are aged 70 or over.

Chart 2.—Average monthly cost of medical care per old-age assistance case, 20 States, during a 6-month period in 1946¹

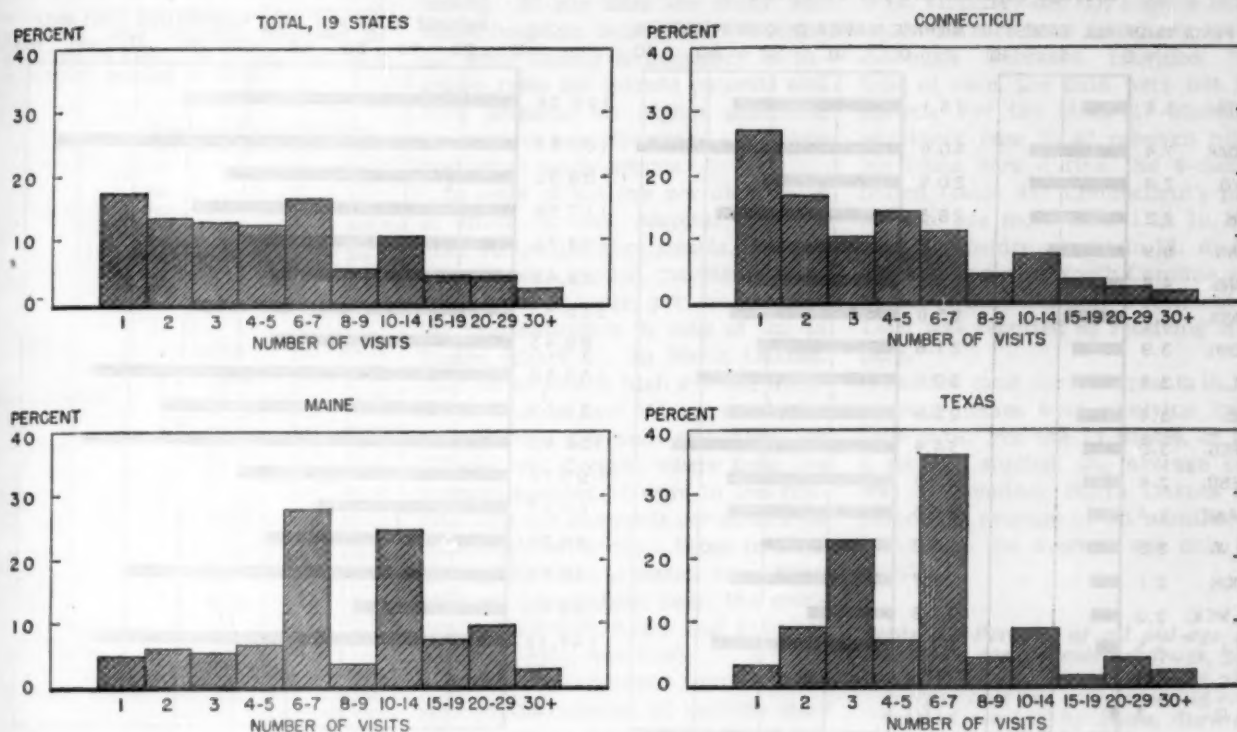


¹Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

²Excludes routine monthly allowances

of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs.

Chart 3.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases with physicians' visits, by number of visits, 19 States and selected States, during a 6-month period in 1946



had, on the average, 6.4 physicians' visits a year.⁸

In most States, from one-fifth to one-third of the aged recipients with visits saw their doctors only once during the 6 months. All States had some cases that required a relatively large amount of attention from physicians. In two-thirds of the States, more than 5 percent of the cases receiving this type of medical care had 20 visits or more, and in six of them more than 10 percent had as many as 20 visits. The six States include North Dakota, for which the data represent largely service to cases with acute illnesses.

Distribution of assistance cases with physicians' visits, by number of visits, shows a fairly uniform pattern among the States, as illustrated by the data for Connecticut shown in chart 3. In both Maine and Texas the cost for physicians' services, usually for cases with chronic illnesses, was included in the budgets on an

estimated basis. In Maine, somewhat more than one-fourth of the cases had 6-7 visits and another fourth had 10-14 visits in the 6-month period—an indication that amounts were included in assistance budgets to permit recipients to pay for either one or two visits a month. In Texas, the concentration of cases at the intervals of 3 visits and 6-7 visits suggests that one visit every 2 months was budgeted for almost one-fourth of the cases, and one visit a month for more than one-third. In individual cases the actual number of visits to a doctor may have been more or less than the estimated number budgeted.

Hospitalization

Assistance cases hospitalized.—In the 18 States for which such data are available, about 1 in 30 of the cases was hospitalized at some time in the 6 months studied.⁹ Some cases had more than one spell of hospitalization. There was an extremely wide

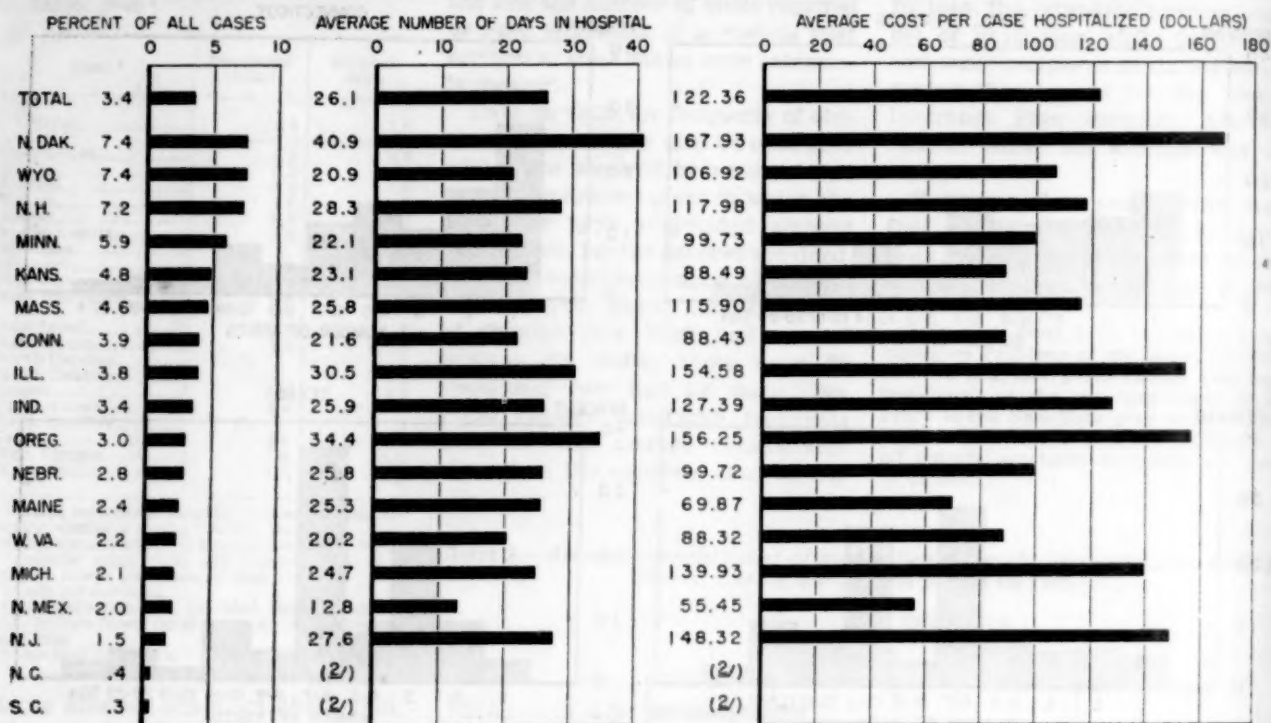
range among the 18 States in the proportions of assistance cases receiving hospitalization. In three States, more than 7 percent were hospitalized (chart 4). Under the very limited medical assistance programs in North Carolina and South Carolina, hospital costs were paid for only a few aged recipients. In the rest of the 18 States, the range was from less than 2 percent to 7 percent. Although only 2.2 percent of the cases in West Virginia were hospitalized, they represented more than a third of the number receiving any type of medical service.

In Maine, Michigan, and New Mexico, hospital costs were met for relatively few cases—2.0-2.4 percent. The amount provided in Maine was doubtless limited by the admittedly inadequate appropriations for the State's hospital-aid program, expenditures for which were included in this study. In Michigan a large share of the hospital expenses reported was met under the locally financed "afflicted-adult-hospitalization" program. In counties with low fiscal capacity, the State agency said, some persons who

⁸Margaret C. Klem, "Prepaid Medical Care at Trinity Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1941 and 1942," *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1949, page 10.

⁹In a very small proportion of the cases, a person essential to the recipient's well-being may have received hospital care.

Chart 4.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases receiving hospitalization,¹ average number of days in hospital, and average expenditure per case hospitalized, 18 States, during a 6-month period in 1946



¹Based on number of different cases receiving assistance during 6-month period (not average monthly number as in table 2).
²Not computed; base too small.

should have been hospitalized may have received home medical care only. In New Mexico, at least one county stated that restricted funds for medical care tended to limit the amount of service provided.

Among the other States there seem to have been no specific restrictions on service to account for the wide variation in the relative number of cases hospitalized during the period. Some States and local units required prior authorization for hospitalization but permitted immediate admittance to the hospital in emergency cases. Differences in policies or practices in this respect do not seem to have been primarily responsible for variations among the States in the amount of hospital care.

It was the usual practice in Minnesota and New Hampshire, for example, to require prior authorization for hospital care except in emergencies, but in Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming only a few local units customarily required such authorization.

Yet these five States ranked highest in the relative number of aged recipients hospitalized. In New Mexico and West Virginia the requirement of prior authorization probably helped the agencies to implement policies concerning the types of cases accepted and to keep expenditures within the funds available for medical assistance. In a number of States, including Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, and New Jersey, patients could be admitted to the hospital on the physician's recommendation without prior agency approval.¹⁰ In some of these States, however, recipients were encouraged to discuss their medical requirements with the agency and, when needed, to request help in making arrangements for medical care.

Days in hospital.—A considerable degree of uniformity existed among the States in the average number of days in the hospital per case hospi-

¹⁰Connecticut required prior approval by the State medical director for care in chronic and convalescent hospitals.

talized (chart 4). In the 18 States combined, the average was 26 days. In most States the average was between 21 and 28 days. Oregon's hospital care averaged about 35 days; North Dakota's nearly 41. Only New Mexico had an average of less than 14.

Although the average for the 18 States combined was 26 days, three-fifths of the patients were hospitalized for less than 20 days, and probably for at least two-thirds of them the length of stay was less than 26 days (chart 5). In all States, data on the average number of days in the hospital were weighted by cases spending extremely long periods there—sometimes 100–180 days within the 6-month period. Approximately 1 out of 5 cases in North Dakota and Oregon and 1 in 7 cases in Illinois had 60 days or more of hospitalization. In the other nine States, fewer cases were hospitalized for long periods. In most States, about 20–30 percent of the cases were in the hospital less than 7 days.

Table 3.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases receiving nursing-home and convalescent-home care, average cost per case and per month of care, and average number of months of care, by State, during a 6-month period in 1946¹

State ²	Cases receiving nursing-home and convalescent-home care			
	Percent of all old-age assistance cases ³	Average cost per case	Average number of months of care	Average cost per month
Total, 17 States ¹	2.5	\$290.49	4.5	\$64.72
Connecticut.....	10.4	525.76	4.5	117.85
New Hampshire.....	8.5	257.71	4.3	60.20
Massachusetts.....	5.7	339.03	4.9	69.72
Maine.....	3.9	306.05	5.0	61.35
New Jersey.....	3.7	341.22	4.4	76.75
Oregon.....	3.7	279.55	4.7	59.19
North Dakota.....	2.6	243.04	5.1	48.01
Michigan.....	2.4	321.54	3.8	84.28
Kansas.....	2.1	188.43	4.2	45.90
Texas.....	1.9	184.06	4.9	37.50
Minnesota.....	1.8	158.75	2.7	59.73
Illinois.....	1.6	228.24	4.4	51.99
Wyoming.....	1.5 ⁽⁴⁾	(5)	(5)	(5)
Indiana.....	.8	257.66	3.9	66.78
New Mexico.....	.4	(5)	(5)	63.66
North Carolina.....	.1	(5)	(5)	(5)
South Carolina.....	.1	(5)	(5)	(5)

¹Excludes Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which did not provide nursing- and convalescent-home care from assistance funds, and Nebraska, for which data are not available.

²Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

³Based on number of different cases receiving assistance during 6-month period.

⁴Data incomplete.

⁵Not computed; base too small.

Expenditures for hospitalization.—

There is a striking similarity, among the 16 States for which these data can be computed, in the average amount paid per day in the hospital. In general, the average was about \$4-5 a day; in Michigan it was \$5.66, and in Maine, North Carolina, and South Carolina it was less than \$3. In Maine, where the State appropriation for the hospital-aid program was not sufficient to pay the ward rates, the hospitals frequently attempted to collect from the recipient the difference between the payment from the hospital-aid fund and the actual ward rate. The agency could not, however, consider this unmet balance as a requirement in arriving at the amount of the money payment to the recipient. Both the North Carolina and South Carolina agencies recognized that the payments to hospitals were inadequate.

In most States and localities the

amounts paid undoubtedly failed to cover the cost of the services furnished. At the time the study was made, hospitals throughout the country were finding it necessary to increase rates for private patients and were pressing for higher payments for services to recipients of assistance and other needy groups.

In spite of the low per diem rates in effect in 1946, hospital bills for aged recipients were sizable. During the 6-month period, payments were \$100, or even more, per case receiving hospitalization in nine of the 16 States (chart 4). In North Dakota, with an unusually high average number of days of care (41 per case), the average cost per case was \$168. In Illinois and Oregon, where both the average number of days in the hospital and the payments per diem were somewhat larger than those in most States, the bills averaged more than \$150 per hospitalized case; the average in Michigan, which had a higher per diem rate, was \$140.

Another and perhaps simpler measure of the amount of services supplied is obtained by considering total services in relation to the entire caseload. In the 18 States combined, assistance cases averaged nine-tenths of a day in the hospital during the 6 months, or 1.8 days per year (table 2). If data for North Carolina and South Carolina and for New Jersey are excluded from consideration, the median State among the remaining 15 States supplied, on an annual basis, 2 days of care per assistance case.¹¹

Nursing-Home Care

The term nursing-home care is used here to include care in both nursing and convalescent homes. In some instances, homes that have been considered nursing homes might more appropriately have been classified as homes for domiciliary care. Moreover, the borderline between convalescent homes and hospitals may not have been drawn at the same point in all instances.

¹¹North Carolina and South Carolina seldom used assistance funds to pay for hospitalization; in most localities in New Jersey, hospital costs are met from other than assistance funds.

Of the 20 States participating in the study, two—Pennsylvania and West Virginia—did not provide nursing-home care from assistance funds. Although Nebraska provided this type of care, the data were not reported. For the other 17 States, 1 assistance case in 40 received nursing-home care during the 6-month period (table 3). Connecticut's proportion was more than 1 in 10, and New Hampshire's was 1 in 12. At the other extreme, in North Carolina and in South Carolina only 1 recipient in 1,000 was reported as receiving such care.

For the most part, recipients in the nursing homes were receiving long-time care. For the 17 States, in the 6 months studied, the average stay was 4.5 months. North Dakota reported an average of 5.1 months; in Minnesota the average was only 2.7 months.

Table 4.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases receiving drugs, percent receiving dental services, and average cost per case receiving each type of service, by State, during a 6-month period in 1946

State ¹	Cases receiving drugs		Cases receiving dental services	
	Percent of all old-age assistance cases ²	Average cost per case	Percent of all cases ³	Average cost per case
Total.....	28.8	\$15.92	1.4	\$29.64
Connecticut.....	22.9	14.52	1.8	35.85
Illinois.....	33.8	7.56	1.4	22.50
Indiana.....	27.5	8.07	1.4	21.11
Kansas.....	34.9	14.03	1.5	14.51
Maine.....	65.8 ⁴	17.41	.2	(5)
Massachusetts.....	28.0	13.33	1.7	22.42
Michigan.....	(5)	(5)	.2	(5)
Minnesota.....	24.5	11.05	2.3	29.22
Nebraska.....	18.6	10.75	1.5	37.82
New Hampshire.....	38.0	10.76	1.4	(5)
New Jersey.....	35.8	11.06	.7	(5)
New Mexico.....	12.9	16.77	1.3	49.46
North Carolina.....	7.6 ⁵	26.00	.2	(5)
North Dakota.....	27.8 ⁶	19.43	.9	(5)
Oregon.....	19.3	18.09	.8	(5)
Pennsylvania.....	15.9	5.79	1.4	(5)
South Carolina.....	13.8	35.85	(7)	(5)
Texas.....	42.5	22.76	2.1	35.84
West Virginia.....	.0	(5)	.1	(5)
Wyoming.....	21.6	11.36	1.2	(5)

¹Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

²Based on number of different cases receiving assistance during 6-month period.

³Excludes some cases receiving drugs supplied by physicians and cost of these drugs.

⁴Not computed; base too small.

⁵Data not available.

⁶Excludes routine monthly allowance of \$1 for drugs and cases receiving only this service.

⁷Dental services not provided from assistance funds.

Nursing-home care, which includes maintenance costs as well as nursing and other medical services, is expensive even in homes that do not meet high standards. Unquestionably the homes in which recipients of old-age assistance were living ranged from those of acceptable quality as nursing-care institutions to homes that were poorly equipped and operated. For the 17 States the average monthly cost per case receiving nursing-home care was \$65. In Connecticut the average cost was \$118, and in Michigan it was \$84. In only three States for which unit costs could be computed was the cost less than \$50 a month—the maximum monthly payment in which the Federal Government can participate. Differences in monthly costs probably reflect differences in the types of services provided as well as in the quality of the services. Since 1946, costs of care in nursing homes have risen substantially.

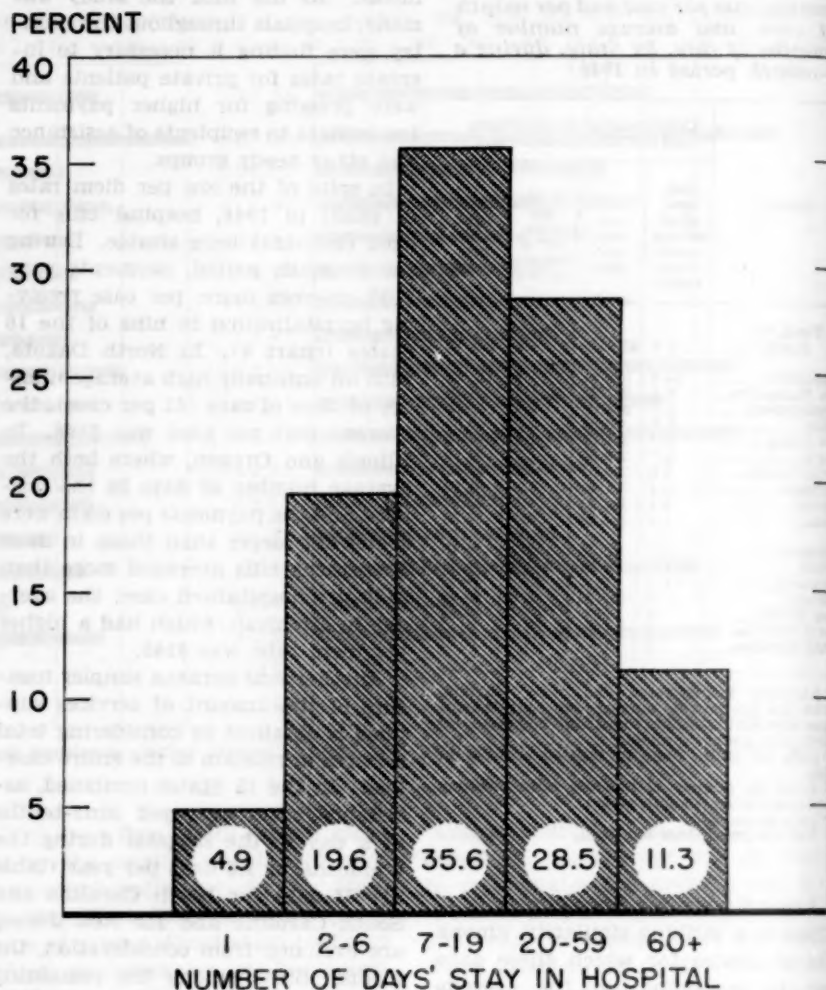
The share of total expenditures for medical care going for nursing-home and convalescent-home care was relatively large, representing from 45 percent to 80 percent in five States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Oregon. These States provide such care to relatively large proportions of cases.

The States reported that, although there is great need among aged recipients for nursing-home care, the high costs of the care put assistance agencies at a disadvantage in competing for the limited accommodations available.

Drugs

Because of the extent of chronic illnesses among old persons, it is not surprising that a relatively large number of the cases receiving old-age assistance required drugs, frequently on a regular and continuing basis. These drugs were in addition to medicine chest supplies, which were frequently included in budgeting requirements. In most States the number of recipients for whom medicines were supplied and the number with physicians' visits were closely related. Usually more cases had physicians' services than had medicines, but in a few States the reverse was true.

Chart 5.—Percent of all old-age assistance cases hospitalized, by number of days in hospital, 17 States,¹ during a 6-month period in 1946



¹Excludes Pennsylvania and Texas, which did not pay hospital costs from assistance

funds, and Michigan, for which data are not available.

In the 19 States for which such data are available, it is estimated that nearly 3 cases in 10 received medicines during the 6 months of the study (table 4). Maine included an amount for medicines in the budgets of two-thirds of the cases. Under policies in effect in this State in 1946, medicines were supplied either as prescribed by physicians or as requested by the recipient. The agency believed that there was widespread use of patent medicines, particularly in the more remote rural areas where there was a dearth of doctors. In Texas, 25 percent of the recipients had amounts budgeted for physicians' services, while the cost of drugs and

medical supplies was included for 49 percent. Some items that usually were classified as medicine chest supplies may have been reported by Texas as medicines. In a number of States, the extent to which drugs were supplied may have been somewhat understated. In some instances, a single amount was included in the budget to meet the costs of physicians' services and medicines. Because this was the usual practice in Michigan, data for that State are excluded from table 4. The cost of medicines in Maine also is known to be understated because of this practice. To a lesser degree, data for other States may have also been

affected. Physicians undoubtedly administered or dispensed some medicines without making any separate charge for them.

The cost per case receiving drugs was in general higher in the States that included estimated amounts in the budgets of individual recipients to meet anticipated need for drugs. This procedure may account for the relatively high costs in Maine, Oregon, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. An examination of county data for Maine, Oregon, and Texas indicates that medicines were supplied for relatively large numbers of recipients in all localities. In South Carolina the practice differed widely among the local agencies included in the sample. The data are heavily weighted by three counties that considered medicines a requirement for 26-41 percent of the recipients. In three other counties, medicines were considered a requirement for only 3 percent of the cases.

In Maine, medicines cost \$2 per assistance case per month, and in Texas the cost was \$1.70. In North Dakota, if the routine monthly allowance of \$1 per case were included, the cost per assistance case would approach \$2 a month, but the cost per case with a special drug allowance would, of course, be low. For the 19 States combined, the monthly cost was estimated at 77 cents per assistance case.

Dental Services

Policies or practices affecting the provision of dental services usually limited the types of care that could be provided or the conditions under which specified types of care could be supplied. In most States and localities, agency authorization was required, except in emergencies, before dental work was undertaken. Even in States that in general did not require prior authorization, certain services were subject to approval by the local or State agency, or by a physician, or, in a few instances, by an advisory committee.

In Illinois, for example, recipients could go directly to the dentist of their choice, but the need for den-

tures was subject to review by the county advisory committee except when, in the opinion of the case-worker, dentures were imperative for social or economic reasons. In Connecticut the recipient could go directly to the dentist but was required to discuss with the agency his need for nonemergency dental care before work was started and to obtain an estimate of the cost. Similar procedures were in effect in many of the States.

Even in States or localities with policies permitting a wide variety of dental services, relatively few recipients received this type of care. Limitations on funds and the expense of some dental procedures have doubtless led to close scrutiny of the need for this type of service. Some recipients may not have wanted as much dental service as they needed and could have received. Some localities did not have dentists, and in others there were undoubtedly too few dentists to meet community needs. In some places this scarcity may not have had much effect on the amount of services supplied to recipients; frequently communities poorly supplied with dental service are communities with low economic resources.

In the 19 States for which these data are available, 1.4 percent of the aged recipients had some dental care in the 6-month period (table 4). Monthly costs of dental services per case receiving assistance were 10 cents or more in five States and ranged from less than 1 cent to 7 cents in the other States.

Home-Nursing Service

Several localities reported that there were too few nurses—practical or registered—to meet community needs. The amount of service provided recipients in hospitals, nursing homes, or their own homes may therefore have represented less than was required even in States with sufficient funds to pay for such care. Assistance agencies participating in the study said that, because of the inadequate supply of nursing homes and the high fees, bedridden recipients in their own homes or in the

homes of relatives frequently got inadequate care. They also said that more facilities in the nursing homes were needed for old men and women who were too infirm to get about in their own homes or to take care of their bodily needs and who could not get proper care at home.

The proportion of cases for which home-nursing services were provided was small in all States—about 1.0 percent of all assistance cases for the 18 States for which such data are available.

Other Services

Osteopathic services were supplied to some cases in 14 States. Three percent of the recipients in Maine and about 2 percent of those in Michigan and New Mexico had osteopathic treatment, and expenditures for this purpose represented approximately 4 percent of all medical expenditures, excluding those for nursing-home care. In other States, few recipients were served by osteopaths, and expenditures were correspondingly small. In 13 of the 20 States, some chiropractic services were made available to a relatively small number of recipients—usually from 0.1 to 0.3 percent of the caseload in the sample counties.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, approximately 5 percent of the recipients received eyeglasses during the 6-month period; in the other 16 States providing eyeglasses the proportions ranged from 0.1 to 3.6 percent. The number reported as receiving services of optometrists may be understated since a separate charge is not always made for this service. Charges for refractions or eye treatment by ophthalmologists or other medical doctors were included under physicians' services.

All States expended some funds to permit recipients to pay transportation costs to obtain medical services, but the expenditures for this purpose were small. In West Virginia, however, where medical services were provided largely to cases having emergency and acute illnesses, transportation costs amounted to 4.5 percent of total medical expenditures.

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1950-51

Grants-in-aid are but one of the Federal financial aids to State and local governments. Quantitatively, however, they are the most significant type of aid. Because of the flexibility of grants in serving a variety of purposes, regular Federal grants to States and to local governments have followed an almost continuous upward trend in recent years. Total grants, including those of an emergency or temporary nature, amounted to more than \$2.2 billion in the fiscal year 1950-51 (table 1).

The scope of the data presented in the accompanying tables has been confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs that are administered at the State and/or local level and to those programs in which most of the funds are channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind, such as books for the blind and food, have been included when they meet these criteria.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration totaled \$1,186 million in 1950-51 and comprised 53 percent of all Federal grants in the year. Almost \$17.5 million of this amount went for the new program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Grants for categorical assistance have tended to increase gradually over the years. The number of assistance recipients and total costs of public assistance payments (from Federal, State, and local funds) declined during the fiscal year 1950-51 for the first time since 1945. Nonetheless, Federal grants for payments and administration were greater than in the previous year. The increase was largely the result of the 1950 amendments that provided for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, permitted Federal sharing in the assistance payment to one adult relative in families receiving aid to dependent children and in vendor payments for medical care,

and extended the grant-in-aid program to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for all categories.

Grants for the administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment service programs were \$174 million in 1950-51, as compared with \$208 million in the preceding fiscal year. The 1949-50 total is deceptively high, however, as a result of a change in the timing of grant checks issued to the States. Actually, dollar expenditures out of grant funds for these functions have followed a fairly smooth upward progression over the years except during the war, when the employment service was nationalized.

Federal grants for health services totaled \$169 million in the fiscal year 1950-51 as compared with \$119 mil-

lion in the previous year; the rise resulted from an increase in hospital construction grant expenditures. The rapid growth in the amount of Federal grants for health programs in recent years reflects both the increase in the number of aided functions and the expansion of established programs. Grants for welfare services other than public assistance amounted to \$103 million, almost 10 percent less than the \$113 million granted the previous year. The two categories together—health and welfare services other than public assistance—accounted for 12 percent of total grants made in 1950-51.

Grants for education made up only 2 percent of total Federal grants during 1950-51. Grants for this purpose have increased since the war period and can be expected to rise sharply in the next few years with the growth of the school construction, mainte-

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1950-51

Fiscal year	[In thousands]						
	Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Emergency relief ²	Employment security administration ³	Health services ⁴	Other welfare services ⁵	Education ⁶
1934-35	\$2,196,577		\$1,857,490	\$1,257		\$1,516	\$12,722
1935-36	995,138	\$28,424	476,513	3,068	84,389	2,117	13,322
1936-37	808,698	143,934	1,722	11,484	12,798	3,089	15,651
1937-38	800,466	216,074	484	45,939	15,329	3,655	24,625
1938-39	1,029,557	246,898		62,858	14,754	3,803	25,411
1939-40	965,239	271,135		61,539	21,873	4,558	25,137
1940-41	858,591	330,408		65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620
1941-42	827,478	374,568		74,034	29,057	5,541	25,811
1942-43	850,995	395,623		36,480	30,396	5,824	26,158
1943-44	896,926	404,942		35,229	60,223	8,616	25,644
1944-45	864,905	410,364		33,730	78,555	9,670	25,131
1945-46	840,098	439,132		54,547	71,169	13,361	25,341
1946-47	1,187,478	613,831		99,252	63,134	98,757	31,145
1947-48	1,452,644	718,359		133,610	55,309	91,958	35,813
1948-49	1,814,751	927,897		140,314	66,646	98,843	39,951
1949-50	2,195,473	1,123,418		207,617	119,158	113,163	38,501
1950-51	2,242,921	1,185,764		173,838	168,938	102,553	49,123

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, beginning 1950-51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act, as amended.

² Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants.

³ Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act beginning 1935-36; employment service administration, 1934-35 through December 1941 and from Nov. 16, 1946, to date.

⁴ From 1935-36 to date, maternal and child health services and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act and public health services; from inception of the program through 1948-49, emergency maternity and infant care; from inception of the program to date: venereal disease, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease control, mental health, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control.

⁵ Child welfare services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; vocational rehabilitation and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors from 1934-35 to date; from 1946-47 to date, school lunch program; for 1942-43, community war service day care.

⁶ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, and State and municipal marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36 to 1940-41; maintenance and operation of schools in

certain areas from 1946-47 to date; and beginning 1950-51 school survey and construction in certain areas.

⁷ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date and under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 from 1947-48 to date; forest fire cooperation from 1934-35 to date and wildlife restoration from 1939-39 to date; supply and distribution of farm labor from 1942-43 to 1948-49; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, from 1935-36 to date; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation from 1949-50 to date; Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities from 1939-40 to date; regular and emergency highway construction from 1934-35 to date; Federal airport program from 1947-48 to date; Public Works Administration grants and liquidation thereof from 1934-35 through 1949-50; wartime public works from 1941-42 through 1948-49; and community facilities and disaster and emergency relief beginning 1941-42.

Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statements of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government, and other Treasury reports. Grants for part of the school lunch program for 1946-47 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities for 1935-36 through 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

nance, and operation programs in areas congested as a result of Federal activities. Grants for vocational education, however, have not increased at the same rate as total grants, and those for education of the blind, for colleges of mechanic arts, and for marine schools have remained at about the same level for 10 years or more.

Grants for a miscellany of purposes are combined in the "all other" category. They totaled \$563 million in the fiscal year 1950-51. This category includes programs of great size and importance; for example, \$400 million was granted for highways in 1950-51. The total for "all other" grants, and for highway grants in particular, was higher during a few depression and prewar years than it has been recently.

Total Federal grants to States (including the Territories and possessions) and to local governments amounted to \$14.55 per capita in 1950-51. For the purposes of analysis, the States have been ranked by average 1948-50 per capita income payments and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. Total grants and grants for most of the major purposes tend to average somewhat higher amounts per capita for the low-income group than for the middle-income group and, similarly, higher for the middle-income group than for the high-income group. Within each income group, however, there is wide diversity in the per capita grants.

Total grants to the high-income States averaged \$13.02 per capita, while those to the middle-income and low-income States averaged \$14.70 and \$17.49 per capita, respectively. Per capita grants for assistance payments and administration, health services, other welfare services and education and for all other purposes are also highest, on the average, for the low-income group of States. In 1950-51, as in previous years, there tended to be a direct correlation between per capita grants for employment security administration and State per capita income.

The inverse correlation between per capita grants and per capita income for many of the major purposes has been a development of the past

Table 2.—Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1950-51

States ranked by 1948-50 average per capita income	Average per capita income, 1948-50	Per capita grants						
		Total	Assistance pay- ments and adminis- tration ¹	Employ- ment security adminis- tration ²	Health serv- ices ³	Other welfare serv- ices ⁴	Educa- tion ⁵	All other ⁶
Total.....		\$14.65	\$7.09	\$1.13	\$1.10	\$0.67	\$0.32	\$3.65
Continental United States.....	\$1,380	14.65	7.80	1.14	1.08	.65	.32	3.65
High-income group.....		13.02	7.16	1.44	.68	.48	.27	3.00
New York.....	1,803	10.45	5.25	1.84	.58	.37	.15	2.24
District of Columbia.....	1,771	7.02	3.20	.76	1.28	.51	.12	1.14
Nevada.....	1,743	43.36	6.50	3.70	1.28	.33	1.97	28.97
Delaware.....	1,728	14.92	2.75	1.29	1.54	.77	.73	7.84
Illinois.....	1,714	10.49	5.54	.99	.43	.49	.25	2.80
Connecticut.....	1,674	10.78	4.82	1.35	.74	.61	.30	2.95
California.....	1,654	18.58	12.92	1.70	.45	.55	.42	2.53
New Jersey.....	1,621	6.97	2.42	1.41	.67	.37	.16	1.94
Montana.....	1,546	27.94	10.06	1.65	1.40	.68	.43	13.73
Washington.....	1,545	22.35	14.47	1.50	.69	.67	.56	4.46
Ohio.....	1,505	10.93	5.73	.97	.74	.46	.26	2.77
Massachusetts.....	1,503	18.74	10.68	1.58	.80	.40	.19	6.01
Wyoming.....	1,501	29.23	7.25	1.89	1.41	.87	.97	16.85
Michigan.....	1,496	12.74	7.15	1.19	1.00	.57	.26	2.57
Rhode Island.....	1,472	15.03	5.97	1.98	1.23	.63	.43	4.88
Maryland.....	1,458	8.40	3.25	1.21	.89	.45	.26	2.34
Middle-income group.....		14.70	7.67	.96	1.02	.59	.31	4.16
Oregon.....	1,453	16.37	7.11	1.49	1.21	.69	.26	5.00
Pennsylvania.....	1,446	10.08	4.95	1.22	.70	.40	.19	2.56
Nebraska.....	1,417	15.99	7.36	.65	.93	.55	.42	6.09
Iowa.....	1,416	15.14	7.30	.53	1.12	.56	.28	5.34
Wisconsin.....	1,396	12.27	6.31	.77	.72	.64	.23	3.70
Colorado.....	1,395	25.96	15.26	1.05	1.43	.58	.41	7.22
Indiana.....	1,391	9.75	5.16	.79	.74	.59	.26	2.20
South Dakota.....	1,350	22.31	7.70	.70	1.13	.48	.51	11.78
Missouri.....	1,349	19.57	13.14	.79	.97	.62	.27	3.77
North Dakota.....	1,338	21.48	6.63	.93	1.33	.69	.47	11.42
Minnesota.....	1,313	15.18	7.49	.88	.96	.60	.24	5.01
Kansas.....	1,297	17.24	8.90	.71	.87	.67	.55	5.53
Idaho.....	1,271	22.44	8.75	1.51	1.51	.79	.58	9.30
New Hampshire.....	1,255	16.31	6.44	1.65	1.77	.68	.61	5.14
Utah.....	1,228	21.51	8.06	1.65	1.54	.87	.62	8.78
Texas.....	1,206	15.20	9.04	.80	1.37	.74	.38	2.87
Arizona.....	1,182	23.99	9.84	1.71	1.52	.77	.58	9.56
Low-income group.....		17.49	9.10	.83	1.88	1.05	.42	4.21
Vermont.....	1,163	15.88	6.07	1.47	1.94	.93	.64	4.83
Maine.....	1,153	17.97	8.29	1.13	2.38	.56	.30	5.10
Florida.....	1,128	18.54	11.41	1.05	1.52	.78	.22	3.55
Virginia.....	1,087	9.52	2.69	.52	1.55	.75	.52	3.49
Oklahoma.....	1,078	30.73	19.56	.90	2.03	1.03	.81	6.40
New Mexico.....	1,073	25.44	8.89	1.28	1.52	.80	.76	12.17
West Virginia.....	1,047	13.78	7.63	.69	.91	.99	.27	3.29
Louisiana.....	1,007	30.48	21.11	.94	1.46	1.20	.25	5.52
Georgia.....	918	17.59	8.63	.82	1.98	1.11	.65	4.40
Tennessee.....	912	15.57	8.41	.81	1.45	1.04	.29	3.60
North Carolina.....	900	12.29	5.06	.76	1.69	1.11	.28	3.39
Kentucky.....	895	15.76	7.95	.71	1.89	1.00	.34	3.87
Arkansas.....	826	22.24	11.49	.86	2.39	1.25	.64	6.62
South Carolina.....	825	14.42	5.54	.91	1.98	1.27	.33	4.38
Alabama.....	811	15.48	7.57	.84	2.79	1.16	.37	2.75
Mississippi.....	692	16.08	7.04	.81	3.00	1.33	.42	3.48
Territories and pos- sessions.....		9.58	2.05	.45	1.78	1.28	.23	3.68
Alaska.....		25.21	6.64	2.74	8.63	.32	1.05	6.81
Hawaii.....		17.89	6.00	1.21	1.66	.66	.50	7.85
Puerto Rico.....		6.63	.89	.14	1.30	1.46	.24	2.60
Virgin Islands.....		20.67	2.01	.36	8.99	3.48	1.26	4.57

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.

³ Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, general public health services, venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart disease, and cancer control, mental health, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control.

⁴ Child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and school lunch program.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, State and municipal marine schools, school survey and construction, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

Agricultural experiment stations and extension work, marketing and research, forest fire cooperation removal of surplus agricultural commodities, commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, wildlife restoration, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program regular and emergency highway construction, disaster and emergency relief grants.

Source: Grants data are from the Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951, and are on a checks-issued basis. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1950; for the Territories and possessions, they are based upon the 1950 Census. Income payments data used are from the Survey of Current Business, August 1950.

Table 3.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to income payments and State tax collections, by State, fiscal year 1950-51

States ranked by 1948-50 average per capita income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total Continental United States	\$2,242,921			\$1,213,822			54.1	\$7.88
High-income group	2,215,363	1.02	24.5	1,206,312	0.56	13.4	54.5	7.98
New York	884,045	.76	20.3	493,846	.42	11.3	53.9	7.27
District of Columbia	155,865	.56	17.1	79,283	.28	8.7	30.9	5.31
Nevada	5,543	.35	5.4	2,888	.18	2.8	32.1	3.66
Delaware	6,937	2.31	53.4	1,165	.39	9.0	16.8	7.28
Illinois	4,756	.78	17.0	1,018	.17	3.6	21.4	3.19
Connecticut	91,839	.60	21.9	49,221	.32	11.7	33.6	5.62
California	21,702	.61	17.5	10,079	.28	8.1	46.4	5.00
New Jersey	190,781	1.06	20.5	137,626	.74	14.4	69.9	12.99
Montana	33,936	.41	20.2	12,273	.15	7.3	36.2	2.52
Washington	16,705	1.74	49.1	6,267	.65	18.4	37.6	10.48
Ohio	53,233	1.36	23.6	34,886	.89	15.4	65.5	14.65
Massachusetts	87,020	.69	20.8	46,453	.37	11.1	53.4	8.84
Wyoming	88,101	1.17	30.0	50,683	.67	17.2	57.5	10.78
Michigan	8,506	1.94	38.7	2,238	.51	10.2	26.3	7.69
Rhode Island	81,524	.80	18.0	46,549	.46	10.3	57.1	7.28
Maryland	11,842	.96	27.5	4,941	.40	11.5	41.7	6.27
Middle-income group	19,452	.54	13.7	8,276	.23	5.7	41.9	3.52
Oregon	665,129	1.05	26.3	354,748	.56	14.0	53.3	7.84
Pennsylvania	24,965	1.08	22.7	11,117	.48	10.1	44.5	7.29
Nebraska	106,346	.66	21.4	53,118	.33	10.7	49.9	5.04
Iowa	21,384	1.09	40.3	10,105	.52	19.1	47.3	7.56
Wisconsin	39,912	1.07	24.6	19,660	.53	12.1	49.3	7.46
Colorado	42,342	.86	18.2	22,346	.45	9.6	52.8	6.47
Indiana	34,763	1.86	34.8	20,797	1.12	20.8	59.8	15.53
South Dakota	38,534	.67	16.1	20,939	.37	8.8	54.3	5.30
Missouri	14,721	1.71	35.0	5,299	.61	12.6	36.0	8.03
North Dakota	77,682	1.40	42.9	52,875	.95	29.2	68.1	13.32
Minnesota	13,424	1.66	32.0	4,364	.54	10.4	32.8	6.98
Kansas	45,558	1.14	21.1	23,009	.58	10.7	50.5	7.66
Idaho	33,059	1.29	26.9	17,469	.68	14.2	52.8	9.11
New Hampshire	13,309	1.74	39.1	5,393	.71	15.9	40.5	9.09
Utah	8,741	1.27	38.0	3,637	.53	15.8	41.6	6.79
Texas	14,952	1.69	29.9	5,871	.66	11.7	39.3	8.45
Arizona	117,351	1.19	33.3	71,128	.72	20.2	60.6	9.21
Low-income group	18,089	1.93	27.0	7,620	.81	11.4	42.1	10.11
Vermont	666,189	1.78	31.0	357,718	.96	16.7	53.7	9.39
Maine	6,035	1.34	27.4	2,516	.56	11.4	41.7	6.62
Florida	16,529	1.55	38.4	7,876	.74	18.3	47.7	8.56
Virginia	51,700	1.53	25.2	32,306	.96	15.8	62.5	11.58
Oklahoma	31,543	.82	19.5	9,688	.25	6.0	30.7	2.92
New Mexico	68,587	2.87	39.0	44,235	1.85	25.1	64.5	19.82
West Virginia	17,576	2.29	29.8	6,423	.84	10.9	36.5	9.30
Louisiana	27,710	1.31	25.9	15,990	.76	14.9	57.7	7.95
Georgia	81,929	2.92	31.3	57,453	2.05	21.9	70.1	21.37
Tennessee	60,835	1.82	30.8	30,748	.92	20.1	50.5	8.89
North Carolina	51,335	1.62	30.9	28,655	.90	17.3	55.8	8.69
Kentucky	50,157	1.29	19.6	21,758	.56	8.5	43.4	5.33
Arkansas	46,595	1.73	37.9	24,453	.91	19.9	52.5	8.28
South Carolina	42,532	2.70	46.3	22,762	1.44	24.7	53.5	11.90
Alabama	30,577	1.74	29.4	12,533	.71	12.1	41.0	5.91
Mississippi	47,429	1.85	40.5	24,296	.95	20.7	51.0	7.90
Territories and possessions	35,098	2.30	34.8	16,104	1.06	15.9	45.9	7.38
Alaska	27,558			7,510			27.3	2.61
Hawaii	3,428			1,166			34.0	8.58
Puerto Rico	8,889			3,315			37.3	6.67
Virgin Islands	14,691			2,792			19.0	1.26
	550			237			43.1	8.90

Source: Grants data are from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951*, and are on a checks-issued basis. Income payments data are for the calendar year 1950 and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1951. Tax collections data are for the fiscal year 1951 and are from *State Tax Collections in 1951* (Bureau of the Census). Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1950; for the Territories and possessions, they are based upon population data from the 1950 Census.

several years and represents progress toward greater equalization of the Federal share of the aided programs.

Generally, total grants per capita are higher in the sparsely populated and the large public-land States as a result of the operation of minimum

allotment provisions and of certain of the allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, they amounted to \$43.36 per capita in 1950-51. Total grants per capita are also unusually high in Oklahoma and Louisiana. These States spend relatively large amounts

for public assistance, and large Federal grants are required under the matching provisions of the Social Security Act.

For all purposes, the average per capita grants to the Territories and possessions, as a group, are substantially lower than the average for the continental United States. This difference results from the significantly low per capita grants to Puerto Rico, the most populous of the group; for Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands the total per capita grants exceed the averages for all States and for each of the three income groups. For public assistance as for many other grant programs, the amount of Federal aid made available to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is less favorable, relatively, than that offered to the States.

On the average, total grants to State and local governments—when considered in relation to State income payments and State tax collections—tend to be somewhat higher in States with low per capita income. Total grants in 1950-51 averaged 1.02 percent of income payments for the continental United States; the percentage for the high-income States was 0.76 percent, while those for the middle- and low-income groups were 1.05 and 1.78 percent, respectively (table 3). As a percent of State tax collections, Federal grants amounted to 24.5 percent in 1950-51 for all States, 20.3 percent for the high-income States, 26.3 percent for the middle-income States, and 31.0 percent for the low-income States. As with per capita amounts, these percentages are high in the large public-land States and in those States spending heavily for public assistance.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration amounted to \$1,214 million in 1950-51, or 54 percent of all Federal grants. They equaled, on the average, 0.56 percent of income payments and 13.4 percent of State tax collections. Here, again, the percentages tended to be larger in the States where per capita income was low. Social Security Administration grants averaged approximately the same percentage of total grants for each income group of States, al-

though State-by-State variation is considerable. For the Territories and possessions, however, they constituted only 27.3 percent of total grants and equaled only \$2.61 per capita, as compared with 54.5 percent and \$7.98 per capita for the continental United States.

Economic Status of Aged Persons and Dependent Survivors, December 1951

Estimates are given below of the number of aged persons and of dependent survivors in the population at the end of 1951 who were receiving income from employment, social insurance and related programs, and public assistance.

The basic trend in the leading income sources for these groups continues to be the rapid growth in the relative importance of social insurance, particularly old-age and survivors insurance. Between December 1950 and December 1951 the number of aged persons drawing old-age and survivors insurance benefits increased 27 percent; the number of beneficiaries among widowed mothers with children under age 18 went up 20

percent; and the number of paternal orphan beneficiaries rose 19 percent. Public assistance recipients among these three groups decreased 3, 10, and 9 percent, respectively, during the same period; the number of earners also declined, but the declines were less, relatively, than those for the recipients of assistance.

Many of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries eligible under the 1950 amendments qualify for small benefits, and in the absence of other income they require supplementary public assistance. In February 1952, 12 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries and 15 percent of the old-age assistance recipients were receiving payments under both programs, as were 9 percent of all child beneficiaries under the insurance program and 5 percent of all children receiving aid to dependent children.

Size of the Aged Labor Reserve

The pressure of the defense mobilization program on manpower resources has aroused speculation on the size of the labor-force reserve among aged persons. Experience dur-

ing World War II leaves little doubt that additional workers can be recruited from among those now in retirement. In 1944 the proportion of all men aged 65 and over who were in the labor force rose to an average monthly rate of 52 percent, or 7 points higher than the average for 1940, while the participation rate for women aged 65 and over went up from 7 to 10 percent. The changes in the size of the aged labor force had a measurable effect on social security operations. Approximately 100,000 old-age assistance cases were closed between January 1942 and July 1945 because the recipient obtained employment. More than 2 in every 3 aged workers eligible for retirement benefits under old-age and survivors insurance preferred to remain at work during the war years.

By the beginning of 1952 the labor-force participation rate for persons 65 years of age and over had receded to the 1940 level. If employment among the aged should rise again to peak wartime rates—52 percent for men and 10 percent for women—the number of additional aged workers might be expected to total perhaps 600,000 (about 500,000 men and 100,000 women). This estimate is somewhat less than others, but it is not unreasonable in the light of the available information on the prevalence of disability among aged persons not in the labor force, the long absence of many older persons from gainful employment, and their opinions when interviewed concerning the desirability of returning to work and the kind of jobs that would attract them back to the labor force.

Sometimes overlooked in discussions of the size of the aged labor-force reserve is the selected character of the aged still at work. They are the survivors of a much larger group of workers, most of whom have fallen to the assaults of age on health, work habits and skills, and emotional balance. References to the experience, reliability, and low injury and absenteeism rates of 65- and 70-year-old employees tell little about the productive potentialities of the millions of aged persons no longer at work. While some of the latter group have been the victims of arbitrary retire-

Estimated number of aged persons and dependent survivors receiving income from specified sources, December 1951¹

(In millions)

Source of income	Persons aged 65 years and over			Widows under age 65		Paternal orphans under age 18 ²
	Total	Men	Women	Total ³	With 1 or more children under age 18	
Total in population ⁴	13.0	6.1	6.9	3.7	0.8	2.1
Employment.....	4.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	.4	.1
Earners.....	3.0	2.5	.5	2.0	.4	.1
Wives of earners.....	1.0		1.0			
Social insurance and related programs:						
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	3.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.8
Railroad retirement.....	.3	.2	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Federal employee retirement programs.....	.2	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Veterans' compensation and pension program.....	.3	.2	.1	.4	.1	.3
Other ⁶3	.1	.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public assistance.....	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3

¹ Continental United States only.

² Excludes widows who have remarried.

³ Includes children not living with widowed mother.

⁴ Includes persons with no income and with income from sources other than those specified. Some persons received income from more than one of the sources listed.

⁵ Fewer than 50,000.

⁶ Beneficiaries of State and local government employee retirement programs, and wives of male

beneficiaries of programs other than old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement.

⁷ Old-age assistance.

⁸ Aid to dependent children.

Sources: Number of persons of specified age, sex, marital status, family status, and parental status and number of earners, estimated from Bureau of the Census data. Number of persons in receipt of payments under social insurance and related programs and from public assistance reported by administrative agencies, partly estimated.

ment practices, the great majority, particularly during a period of full employment, have had to leave the labor force for compelling personal reasons.

The data developed from the February 1949 survey of disability made by the Bureau of the Census indicate that illness or disability sufficient to keep a person from doing his regular work or performing other routine duties was three and a half times as frequent among persons aged 55-64 as among persons aged 25-34. One in every 10 persons aged 55-64 was incapacitated on the day of the enumeration.¹ Similar information, unfortunately, was not obtained for persons aged 65 years and over, but data from other surveys give evidence of a progressive increase in incapacity in the older ages.

Disabilities lasting 12 months or longer were reported for 29 out of every 1,000 persons covered by the National Health Survey (1935-36) in the age class 55-64, a rate that rose to 101 per 1,000 for the age group 85 and over.² Seventy-two percent of the nonworking male old-age beneficiaries interviewed in the course of the 1951 survey made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance said they were unable to work. This proportion was 63 percent among men aged 65-69, 72 percent among those aged 70-74, 79 percent in the age group 75-79 years, 86 percent among men aged 80-84, and 88 percent in the age group 85 and over.³

Some disability, it is true, is short-term and need not result in permanent separation from the labor force. About a third of the men and women of all ages who were classified as disabled in the Bureau of the Census survey of February 1949 were members of the labor force—that is, they had jobs to which they expected to return, or they expected to look for jobs when their incapacitating condition had cleared up. This proportion, however, dropped to one-fifth among persons incapacitated 7 months or longer, and it is here that the aged

bulk particularly large. When such long-duration cases increase from 50 percent of the disabled persons aged 45-54 to 62 percent among persons aged 55-64, the presumption is strong that the ratio is two-thirds or three-fourths or more in the higher age classes. For most persons past age 65, disability is long-term disability, and their return to employment is doubtful.

The recruitment of aged workers will be affected by other factors as well. Adjustment to the routine of a regular job is difficult for anyone who held his last job 5 or 10 years ago or more. Almost half the 2 million men aged 65 and over who were not in the labor force in March 1951 but who were not classified as unable to work had had no work experience since the beginning of World War II. Another third of a million had worked during but not after the war. Of the 4.9 million aged women not in the labor force in that month and not classified as unable to work, 4.4 million had had no work experience in 10 years or more and 0.2 million had held no job subsequent to the war.⁴

Many retired workers express an interest in returning to work, but under conditions that industry may not always be able to meet. Of the men receiving old-age benefits who were interviewed in the national survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries and who indicated a desire for employment, more than half wanted lighter work than their last regular job; half said they would want to work only part time or occasionally.

It is a fact of some significance, though one a little neglected in discussions of the size of the aged labor-force reserve, that almost half the men past age 65 and not in the labor force have passed their seventy-fifth birthday. There is a tendency to think of the aged as a homogeneous group. Actually the age span among old persons is considerable, and there is a great diversity in capacity for work, for social participation, and for enjoyment. Chronologically the 65-

year-old man is as far away from the man of 85 as he is from the man of 45. Three-fifths of the aged labor force are in the relatively active years 65-69. Most of the labor-force members past age 70 are self-employed, as farmers or businessmen, and are able to adjust the pace of their work to their more limited capacities; many of them work part time only.

From Bureau of the Census data⁵ for March 1952, it may be estimated that 3.6 million men past age 65 were not in the labor force that month; 1.1 million were aged 65-69 years, 1 million were 70-74, and 1.5 million were aged 75 or over. To judge from relationships observed in the February 1949 disability survey, perhaps 1.7 million were disabled, leaving about 1.9 million neither disabled nor in the labor force. Of the 1.9 million, perhaps 0.6 million were aged 75 or over; by reason of age alone, very few of them could be expected to return to the labor force. The other 1.3 million consisted of 0.7 million persons aged 65-69 and 0.6 million in the age class 70-74. If it is assumed that one-half of the first age group and one-third of the second could be induced to return to gainful work, the estimated labor-force reserve would amount to 0.6 million. To this number might be added 0.1 million men aged 75 and over and 0.1 million women aged 65 and over, which would bring the reserve to 0.8 million. When further information becomes available, this estimate may prove to be too high. The totals of 0.5 million men and 0.1 million women obtained by the application to the aged population of the peak wartime labor-force participation rates, referred to earlier, represent a more modest and more reasonable approximation of the size of the aged labor-force reserve.

The contribution that this reserve would make to production, if the entire number—whether 0.6 or 0.8 million—were recruited, would be less than could be obtained by a slight increase in the length of the workweek. In March 1952, civilian employment amounted to 59.7 mil-

¹See the *Bulletin*, November 1950, page 10.

²*Public Health Reports*, March 15, 1940, page 450.

³Preliminary data.

⁴Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Labor Force, Work Experience, of the Labor Reserve: March 1951, Series P-50, No. 38.*

⁵Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Labor Force, The Monthly Report on the Labor Force: March 1952, Series P-57, No. 117, and unpublished data.*

lion. The addition of 0.6 or 0.8 million would represent an increase of about 1 percent in total employment. If, instead, the workweek were increased by 1 percent, less than half an hour would be added to the average number of hours (41.1) worked in March. The result probably overstates the increase needed in the workweek to yield the equivalent in production of another 0.6 or 0.8 million aged workers in employment. It is an overstatement because it assumes the average aged worker is as productive as the average younger worker. This assumption is not valid because, among other reasons, the

average aged worker puts in less time on the job than younger workers; relatively twice as many are part-time workers and relatively fewer work the full year round.⁶

To make these observations is not to minimize the contribution that aged workers are making to the national economy, or to justify employment practices that deny jobs to persons on the basis of chronological age only. Employment in the older years has values both for the Nation and the individual worker. The door to job opportunities should be kept open

⁶Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Labor Force*, Series P-50, No. 35.

for old as well as young. It is only realistic to recognize, however, that not all older persons can take advantage of work opportunities. Furthermore, many people believe that society should respect the right of older persons to choose retirement in preference to work. In the absence of an acute national emergency, and until other measures to augment production are exhausted, social pressure on older workers to stay on the job or to return to employment can be as objectionable as enforced retirement; older workers want and should have free choice between working and not working.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

Annual Report of the Social Security Administration, 1951. (Also included in the *Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency*.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 79 pp. 25 cents.

A report on operations in the fiscal year 1950-51. Discusses the effect of the 1950 amendments and recommends additional changes to strengthen the social security program.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *One in Three Hundred: Children Served by the Crippled Children's Program in 1948.* (Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 10.) Washington: The Bureau, 1951. 19 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

CIVIC, MIRIAM. "More Social Security for Canada." *Conference Board Business Record*, New York, Vol. 9, Apr. 1952, pp. 140-145. Describes the new Canadian program.

"Conspectus of Social Security in 1951." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva,

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers or booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 1951, pp. 392-420. \$2.50 a year.

Summarizes the year's developments in 36 countries.

DAVIDSON, GEORGE F. "Canada's New Social Security." *The Survey*, New York, Vol. 88, Apr. 1952, pp. 168-171. 50 cents.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Labour Policies in the West Indies.* (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 29.) Geneva: The Office, 1952. 377 pp. \$2.25.

Includes chapters on social security and related provisions.

MCCONNELL, JOHN W., and RISLEY, ROBERT. *Economic Security: A Study of Community Needs and Resources.* (Bulletin No. 18). Ithaca: Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, July 1951. 79 pp. 25 cents.

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"Reform of the Bolivian Social Insurance System." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 7, Mar. 1, 1952, pp. 191-195. 25 cents.

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Retirement and Old Age

CLOSE, KATHRYN. "Retirement—Boon or Menace?" *The Survey*, New York, Vol. 88, Apr. 1952, pp. 160-164. 50 cents.

Asks if "idleness for the aging—with its economic waste and personal tragedy—[must] necessarily accompany the postwar spread of public and private pension plans."

CURTIS, HENRY S. "Why Retire at

Sixty-Five?" *Harper's Magazine*, New York, Vol. 204, Apr. 1952, pp. 92-94. 50 cents.

Argues against compulsory retirement at age 65.

EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED. *Encouraging Effective Preparation for Retirement.* New York: Ebasco Services Incorporated, Jan. 1952. 35 pp. Processed.

Describes the retirement preparation programs of several large companies.

GALPERN, MARIE; TURNER, HELEN; and GOLDFARB, ALVIN. "The Psychiatric Evaluation of Applicants for a Home for the Aged." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 33, Apr. 1952, pp. 152-160. 50 cents.

KRASNER, I. BIGFORD. "Factors Associated with Status in a Recreational Program for the Aged." *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*, New York, Vol. 23, Mar. 1952, pp. 290-301. \$2.

Based on the St. Louis program.

KUHLE, ALBERT A. "Old-Age and Survivors Insurance—Its Purpose and Effects." *Public Welfare in Indiana*, Indianapolis, Vol. 62, Feb. 1952, pp. 7-14.

LEMKAU, PAUL V. "The Mental Hygiene of Aging." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 67, Mar. 1952, pp. 237-241. 45 cents.

MASSE, BENJAMIN L. "Retirement Programs: A Story of Progress." *America*, New York, Vol. 86, Mar. 22, 1952, pp. 667-670. 15 cents.

Discusses public and private plans.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND

(Continued on page 19)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-52

[In thousands; data corrected to May 29, 1952]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs				
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ¹⁰	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹²		
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁵						
						Social Security Act ⁶	Railroad Retirement Act ⁷	Civil Service Commission ⁸	Veterans Administration ⁹	Social Security Act	Other ⁴					
Number of beneficiaries																
1951																
March		2,591.6	258.1	163.2	2,368.2	1,217.6	143.7	27.4	1,001.4	41.8	11.9	30.2	28.3	807.2	3.5	38.7
April		2,650.6	259.1	163.9	2,370.8	1,239.5	144.8	28.1	1,005.4	34.4	12.2	31.6	27.3	740.2	2.2	27.9
May		2,704.5	260.5	164.5	2,373.0	1,264.4	145.9	29.1	1,009.6	39.3	12.0	30.5	24.4	773.5	1.6	19.4
June		2,748.2	261.1	165.4	2,373.6	1,285.4	146.8	29.9	1,012.3	33.0	11.2	32.3	22.3	821.4	1.2	18.8
July		2,798.5	262.0	166.2	2,374.9	1,300.4	147.5	30.8	1,013.5	30.1	10.3	29.0	23.9	747.8	1.2	19.5
August		2,858.1	262.9	167.6	2,378.9	1,318.4	148.1	31.6	1,016.1	36.7	11.3	28.0	30.7	801.0	1.1	24.6
September		2,896.7	263.3	168.4	2,381.2	1,335.8	148.9	32.3	1,016.2	32.8	9.4	26.8	28.6	757.8	.8	20.7
October		2,932.9	263.9	169.2	2,385.5	1,357.9	150.6	33.2	1,018.6	37.0	11.9	27.6	32.9	712.8	.5	21.2
November		2,960.6	264.7	170.2	2,388.7	1,371.6	151.0	33.9	1,019.4	30.5	9.1	26.6	31.5	749.3	.7	30.9
December		2,993.9	267.1	171.0	2,391.0	1,385.1	149.7	34.5	1,020.3	27.8	7.6	27.2	28.9	797.3	.7	31.6
1952																
January		3,030.6	284.0	171.7	2,392.6	1,402.7	149.7	35.4	1,028.7	39.3	10.5	27.6	38.3	1,185.2	.9	48.3
February		3,056.2	308.1	172.5	2,393.8	1,419.6	150.5	36.2	1,031.3	38.8	9.7	28.6	28.6	1,146.4	.8	48.3
March		3,076.9	324.4	173.3	2,398.1	1,435.2	151.4	37.2	1,029.6	40.0	11.1	32.4	28.3	1,112.8	.6	41.0
Amount of benefits ¹³																
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,961
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559		111,799	13,328	13,943			344,321		14,537
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603		111,193	15,038	14,342			344,084		6,208
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704		116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857		79,643		917
1944	1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,942	1,765		144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035		62,385	\$4,215	582
1945	2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772		254,238	26,135	23,431	4,609		445,896	126,630	2,382
1946	5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,964	130,130	1,817		333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761		1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917
1947	4,700,827	299,830	177,033	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283		382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401
1948	4,510,041	366,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1949	5,094,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	40,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,956
1950	5,357,432	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	299,672	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951	5,560,522	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,308	57,337	33,356	(¹⁴)	26,297	840,411	2,294	20,217
1952																
March	449,760	98,933	21,255	15,921	139,140	38,326	3,686	1,006	42,833	5,815	2,998	2,980	2,591	71,584	332	2,390
April	440,052	100,694	21,334	16,046	138,946	38,942	3,719	1,081	42,832	4,705	3,151	2,957	2,432	62,294	211	1,608
May	451,242	102,267	21,424	16,224	138,356	39,614	3,749	1,133	42,552	5,385	3,053	3,097	2,252	70,799	156	1,181
June	448,150	103,545	21,462	16,296	136,336	40,164	3,775	1,151	43,179	4,501	2,984	2,880	1,999	68,780	106	962
July	447,534	105,140	21,522	16,411	136,877	40,580	3,796	1,193	43,325	4,121	2,688	2,861	2,023	65,917	114	966
August	461,753	107,015	21,588	16,656	136,230	41,101	3,816	1,217	43,608	5,018	3,030	2,891	2,908	75,131	97	1,544
September	446,740	108,246	21,615	16,622	135,173	41,669	3,842	1,248	43,075	4,468	2,514	2,455	2,563	62,049	68	1,333
October	461,013	109,493	21,660	16,880	137,523	42,332	3,886	1,288	44,940	5,041	3,146	2,862	3,082	67,449	85	1,376
November	464,127	110,473	24,441	16,877	136,590	42,741	5,158	1,372	43,930	4,164	2,428	2,654	2,866	68,607	52	1,774
December	468,247	111,646	24,774	16,955	136,062	43,145	5,123	1,318	45,617	3,810	1,870	2,609	2,701	70,624	59	1,694
1952																
January	522,902	113,046	25,662	17,124	137,537	43,674	5,296	1,384	45,266	5,431	2,681	2,885	3,387	116,469	84	2,976
February	511,266	114,004	26,683	17,287	136,561	44,168	5,404	1,414	44,573	5,305	2,700	2,784	2,447	105,023	66	2,847
March	512,794	114,703	27,400	17,380	137,533	44,628	5,524	1,461	45,519	5,456	3,132	3,247	2,602	101,564	56	2,585

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act to persons who worked on Canal construction 1904-14 or to their widows. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁹ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946;

In New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹¹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹² Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans and to self-employed veterans. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims for the unemployed and of claims paid during the month for the self-employed.

¹³ Estimated.

¹⁴ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status), the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁵ Excludes State temporary disability benefits, calendar-year figure not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1949-52

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1949-50.....	\$2,106,388	\$662,262	\$350,172	\$1,094,406	\$226,306	\$18,855
1950-51.....	3,120,404	684,343	577,509	1,364,590	233,637	24,081
9 months ended:						
March 1950.....	1,523,938	567,581	418,891	771,953	208,615	13,021
March 1951.....	2,155,246	688,041	430,496	912,132	210,960	18,061
March 1952.....	2,713,460	619,318	573,318	1,032,692	239,432	19,340
1951						
March.....	229,310	31,874	139,527	12,151	13,963	5,947
April.....	150,089	35,264	3,021	145,903	3,502	156
May.....	534,075	37,610	4,814	297,232	15,764	306
June.....	280,995	23,428	139,178	9,323	3,311	6,036
July.....	174,524	29,704	621	158,465	1,681	48
August.....	516,259	29,694	66,022	273,692	14,641	326
September.....	259,448	* 342,357	190,087	8,075	1,004	4,093
October.....	33,105	38,313	11,201	113,755	3,018	1,884
November.....	401,037	34,006	91,342	216,650	14,124	179
December.....	269,507	37,183	54,915	7,551	704	6,318
1952						
January.....	147,800	40,466	12,264	85,065	14,009	25
February.....	443,393	33,188	92,032	161,653	164,781	518
March.....	463,297	34,407	53,934	7,767	25,350	5,749

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance; from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from em-

ployees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Apr. 22, 1952.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$32.4 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1951-52 of \$310.0 million from the Federal Government.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury, unless otherwise noted.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 17)

STATISTICS. *Collectively Bargained Pension Plans in New York State, July 1951.* (Publication No. B-49.) New York, The Division, Dec. 1951. 106 pp.

Analyzes 208 plans affecting 835,000 employees.

SHELDON, C. A. "Problem of Old Age." *Minnesota Welfare*, St. Paul, Vol. 7, Mar. 1952, pp. 12-16.

SILK, LEONARD S. "The Housing Circumstances of the Aged in the United States, 1950." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 7, Jan. 1952, pp. 87-91. \$2.

Analyzes data collected in the Housing Census of 1950.

STERN, EDITH M., and ROSS, MABEL. *You and Your Aging Parents.* New York: A. A. Wyn, Inc., 1952. 212 pp. \$2.75.

Designed to help adults work out satisfactory social, financial, and housing arrangements with their aged parents.

TUCKMAN, JACOB, and LORGE, IRVING. "Retirement Practices in Business and Industry." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 7, Jan. 1952, pp. 77-86. \$2.

A summary of replies to questionnaires.

Employment

CLAGUE, EWAN. "Labor Force Trends in the United States." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 7, Jan. 1952, pp. 92-99. \$2.

Concludes that "the core of the economic problems" of our aged population is the fact that "opportunities for gainful activity of older persons have not kept pace with the strikingly rapid growth in our aged population."

TURNER, ARTHUR N. *Employment and Retirement in an Aging Population: A Bibliography.* (Baker Library Reference List No. 10.) Boston: Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Baker Library, 1952. 50 pp. \$1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Selected Facts on the Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women.* Washington: The Bureau, Jan. 1952, 32 pp. Processed.

Includes data on population trends,

life expectancy and the length of working life, income and sources of income, retirement and pension programs, employment experience of older workers, and extent to which workers eligible for pensions continue in employment.

Public Welfare and Relief

KEPPLER, JOHN J. "Simplifying Case Records in Public Assistance." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 10, Apr. 1952, pp. 30-33. \$1.

Report of an experiment made by 12 local welfare agencies in New York State.

LINDSAY, ANNE W. *Group Work Recording: Principles and Practices.* New York: Woman's Press, 1952. 146 pp. \$3.

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY. COMMITTEE ON FUTURE PROGRAM. *Report of Committee on Future Program to the National Social Welfare Assembly, November 1951.* New York: The Assembly, 1951. 88 pp. Processed.

Includes the committee's findings and recommendations.

(Continued on page 21)

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-52

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations, transfers and deposits ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ²	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-March 1952.....	\$20,981,128	\$1,077,507	\$8,344,255	\$524,017	\$15,500,243	\$226,067	\$364,054	\$16,090,364
Fiscal year:								
1949-50.....	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	1,414,152	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	1,677,976	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
9 months ended:								
March 1950.....	1,527,542	135,176	533,747	42,716	917,244	84,825	163,466	12,396,205
March 1951.....	2,158,940	153,529	1,029,554	50,161	1,132,444	205,039	143,061	14,125,366
March 1952.....	2,717,219	172,836	1,470,610	64,648	1,177,444	226,067	364,054	16,090,364
1951								
March.....	239,310	10,871	154,830	5,674	166,918	205,039	143,061	14,125,366
April.....	150,089	7,916	154,685	7,137	66,966	206,309	71,099	14,121,549
May.....	534,075		156,806	6,642	211,800	205,918	230,527	14,492,176
June.....	280,905	125,946	157,043	6,507	267,067	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
July.....	174,524		159,131	8,761	180,000	197,374	92,026	14,742,199
August.....	516,259		180,301	6,305	220,000	178,578	230,475	15,071,832
September.....	263,182	10,871	142,442	7,121	119,918	214,122	189,503	15,196,341
October.....	333,105	14,818	146,188	6,675	49,941	226,250	22,493	15,061,401
November.....	401,048		178,659	7,294	45,200	209,231	209,407	15,306,407
December.....	269,509	131,772	161,700	6,343	129,467	222,654	299,755	15,539,734
1952								
January.....	147,592	4,505	165,212	8,626	198,700	218,897	83,371	15,518,294
February.....	448,395		167,275	6,681	60,000	216,021	300,686	15,792,732
March.....	463,306	10,871	169,703	6,841	224,218	226,067	364,054	16,090,364

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning in the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Beginning November 1951, also in-

cludes small amounts in reimbursement of sales of supplies and services.

² Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

³ Appropriations suspended from Oct. 10 to Nov. 6 to adjust for estimates on which earlier 1951 appropriations were based.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-52

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁴			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ³
Cumulative, January 1936-March 1952.....	\$8,462,756	\$8,434,154	\$28,602	\$16,046,496	\$1,418,949	\$9,755,748	\$7,709,697	\$913,189	\$144,289	\$484,532	\$753,039
Fiscal year:											
1949-50.....	7,437,896	—724,068	23,633	1,098,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	796,326
1950-51.....	8,079,232	649,933	15,035	1,362,629	147,662	848,270	7,313,592	14,884	16,465	52,034	765,640
9 months ended:											
March 1950.....	7,453,045	—720,041	34,755	776,435	80,946	1,479,725	6,690,386	6,086	9,964	124,371	792,639
March 1951.....	7,758,020	323,958	19,799	912,057	76,941	645,794	6,994,775	10,881	8,692	42,653	763,245
March 1952.....	8,462,756	369,957	28,602	1,038,168	85,859	727,922	7,709,697	11,605	8,793	37,351	753,039
1951											
March.....	7,758,020	—40,008	19,799	21,652	3,662	66,770	6,994,775	3,508	412	4,763	763,245
April.....	7,733,576	—40,005	35,359	39,247	2,445	62,970	6,973,496	112	269	3,546	760,079
May.....	8,052,016	325,000	28,799	393,384		72,125	7,294,755	270		3,069	757,261
June.....	8,079,232	40,981	15,035	17,941	68,275	67,380	7,313,592	3,622	7,504	2,746	765,640
July.....	8,068,215	—35,000	39,018	53,293	17	66,515	7,300,387	29	2	2,215	767,827
August.....	8,367,086	306,000	31,889	375,214		72,700	7,602,841	316		3,898	764,245
September.....	8,322,164	—25,008	11,975	15,094	3,627	62,870	7,558,691	2,457	385	3,614	763,473
October.....	8,297,864	—45,008	32,683	42,234	4,454	68,552	7,536,827	1,130	457	4,022	761,037
November.....	8,509,399	227,000	17,188	280,564		64,972	7,752,420	107		4,195	756,949
December.....	8,526,425	—65,020	99,263	13,917	70,611	74,365	7,762,582	3,791	7,240	4,137	763,843
1952											
January.....	8,444,406	—4,000	21,244	32,818	3,194	112,605	7,685,988	15	317	5,758	758,417
February.....	8,544,993	101,000	20,831	208,901	47	103,692	7,791,244	311	5	4,984	753,749
March.....	8,462,756	—90,008	28,602	16,134	3,910	101,591	7,709,697	3,449	388	4,527	753,039

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁴ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁵ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1938-51¹

[Corrected to May 6, 1952]

Period	Wages and salaries ²		Payrolls ³ covered by—		
	Total	Civilian	Old-age and survivors insurance ⁴	State unemployment insurance ⁵	Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance ⁶
Amount (in millions)					
Calendar year:					
1938.....	\$42,812	\$42,442	\$28,931	\$26,113	\$2,028
1939.....	45,745	45,347	32,125	28,980	2,161
1940.....	49,587	48,996	35,560	32,352	2,273
1941.....	61,708	59,846	45,286	41,985	2,687
1942.....	81,887	75,557	57,950	54,548	3,382
1943.....	105,647	91,202	69,379	65,871	4,085
1944.....	116,924	96,286	73,060	68,886	4,507
1945.....	117,676	95,078	71,317	66,411	4,514
1946.....	111,256	103,294	79,003	73,145	4,866
1947.....	122,042	117,974	92,088	86,234	5,107
1948.....	134,327	130,367	101,892	95,731	5,531
1949.....	133,477	129,229	99,645	93,520	5,119
1950.....	145,844	140,743	109,646	99,835	5,320
1951.....					
January-March.....	33,142	32,030	24,246	22,824	1,222
April-June.....	35,170	34,074	26,300	24,512	1,297
July-September.....	37,544	36,294	28,200	26,353	1,388
October-December.....	39,988	38,345	30,900	28,146	1,413
Calendar year:					
1938.....		100.0	68.2	61.5	4.8
1939.....		100.0	70.8	63.9	4.8
1940.....		100.0	72.6	66.0	4.6
1941.....		100.0	75.7	70.2	4.5
1942.....		100.0	76.7	72.2	4.5
1943.....		100.0	76.1	72.2	4.6
1944.....		100.0	75.9	71.5	4.7
1945.....		100.0	76.0	69.8	4.7
1946.....		100.0	76.5	70.8	4.7
1947.....		100.0	78.1	73.1	4.3
1948.....		100.0	78.2	73.4	4.2
1949.....		100.0	77.1	72.4	4.0
1950.....		100.0	77.9	70.9	3.8
1951.....					
January-March.....		100.0	75.7	71.3	3.8
April-June.....		100.0	77.2	71.9	3.8
July-September.....		100.0	77.7	72.6	3.8
October-December.....		100.0	80.6	68.2	3.7
Calendar year:					
1938.....		100.0	68.2	61.5	4.8
1939.....		100.0	70.8	63.9	4.8
1940.....		100.0	72.6	66.0	4.6
1941.....		100.0	75.7	70.2	4.5
1942.....		100.0	76.7	72.2	4.5
1943.....		100.0	76.1	72.2	4.6
1944.....		100.0	75.9	71.5	4.7
1945.....		100.0	76.0	69.8	4.7
1946.....		100.0	76.5	70.8	4.7
1947.....		100.0	78.1	73.1	4.3
1948.....		100.0	78.2	73.4	4.2
1949.....		100.0	77.1	72.4	4.0
1950.....		100.0	77.9	70.9	3.8
1951.....					
January-March.....		100.0	81.1	73.3	3.7
April-June.....		100.0	80.5	73.3	3.8
July-September.....		100.0	(*)	72.2	3.8

¹ Continental United States, except as otherwise noted (see footnotes 2 and 7).

² Represents estimated wages and salaries, in cash and in kind, earned in specified period in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal civilian personnel in all other areas; includes employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Quarterly data reflect prorating of year-end bonus payments.

³ Wages paid in specified period.

⁴ Through 1950 represents taxable wages plus estimated nontaxable wages in excess of \$3,000 earned in employment covered by program; beginning Jan. 1, 1951, taxable wages plus estimated nontaxable wages in excess of \$3,600. Excludes earnings of self-employed persons covered since Jan. 1, 1951.

⁵ Taxable wages plus nontaxable wages earned in employment covered by program; excludes earnings of railroad workers covered by State laws through June 1939.

⁶ Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

⁷ Taxable wages plus nontaxable wages in excess of \$300 a month; includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

(*) Not available.

Source: Data on wages and salaries from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; data on payrolls for selected programs based on reports of administrative agencies.

(Continued from page 19)
Proceedings of the Workshop on Public Welfare Administration, University, Virginia, August 13th-16th, 1951. State Department of Welfare and Institutions and the

University of Virginia cooperating. Charlottesville: University of Virginia, Bureau of Public Administration, 1951. 160 pp. Processed. Includes Basic Aims and Objectives of Social Security in the United

States, by Wilbur J. Cohen; Basic Aims and Objectives of an Aid to Dependent Children Program, by Arthur B. Rivers; An Analysis of the Basic Aims and Objectives of Child
(Continued on page 25)

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, March 1951–March 1952, and monthly benefits awarded by type of benefit, March 1952

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 25, 1952]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1951														
March.....	3,809,165	\$137,258.9	1,971,703	\$84,971.8	563,346	\$13,087.0	746,247	\$20,418.5	332,539	\$12,114.0	179,877	\$6,100.9	15,453	\$966.7
April.....	3,890,018	139,636.9	2,016,135	86,496.1	575,098	13,304.9	760,697	20,732.2	338,539	12,315.9	183,719	6,207.7	15,830	880.1
May.....	3,968,900	141,881.2	2,055,581	87,842.9	586,829	13,510.5	776,336	21,059.9	345,112	12,519.9	188,681	6,348.3	16,361	896.7
June.....	4,033,583	143,708.8	2,090,608	89,000.0	596,098	13,674.0	787,311	21,282.4	350,343	12,683.3	192,357	6,452.8	16,806	916.3
July.....	4,098,870	145,720.2	2,129,909	90,390.7	606,188	13,872.8	794,875	21,425.9	355,678	12,858.5	194,925	6,537.6	17,295	934.8
August.....	4,176,535	148,118.8	2,176,036	92,025.0	618,128	14,108.4	804,807	21,632.4	361,970	13,071.2	197,712	6,625.3	17,882	956.5
September.....	4,232,453	149,914.8	2,204,016	93,072.6	625,736	14,259.9	816,746	21,948.3	367,728	13,270.4	199,835	6,688.2	18,392	975.3
October.....	4,290,791	151,825.5	2,231,141	94,132.8	634,319	14,442.7	830,587	22,329.6	374,460	13,505.0	201,437	6,723.7	18,847	991.6
November.....	4,332,176	153,214.3	2,252,293	94,977.1	640,241	14,573.3	838,801	22,545.4	379,291	13,674.2	202,415	6,741.9	19,135	1,002.3
December.....	4,378,985	154,791.1	2,278,470	96,008.3	646,890	14,709.5	846,247	22,739.2	384,265	13,849.1	203,782	6,775.8	19,331	1,009.1
1952														
January.....	4,433,279	156,720.9	2,306,984	97,231.4	654,335	14,878.8	855,931	22,984.6	390,731	14,076.5	205,730	6,831.9	19,559	1,017.7
February.....	4,475,765	158,172.1	2,328,336	98,103.7	658,921	14,979.6	864,477	23,198.4	397,107	14,299.5	207,167	6,866.3	19,787	1,024.6
March.....	4,512,138	159,331.8	2,344,684	98,710.1	662,790	15,060.8	873,117	23,422.1	403,210	14,514.8	208,365	6,892.2	19,963	1,031.9
Monthly benefits awarded in March 1952.....	77,692	2,526.2	34,921	1,380.8	12,269	263.0	16,030	385.0	8,291	292.1	5,813	192.2	368	13.2

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

Table 7.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum payments, 1940–52

[Corrected to Apr. 25, 1952]

Year and quarter ¹	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum awards ²	
	Total	Old-age	Wife's or husband's	Child's	Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1940.....	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	4,600	23,290	852	75,095	61,080
1941.....	269,286	114,660	36,213	75,619	11,020	30,502	1,272	117,303	90,941
1942.....	258,116	90,622	33,250	77,894	14,774	31,820	1,266	134,991	103,332
1943.....	262,865	89,070	31,916	85,619	19,576	35,420	1,264	163,011	122,185
1944.....	318,949	110,097	40,349	99,676	24,759	42,649	1,419	208,177	151,969
1945.....	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	29,844	55,108	1,755	247,012	178,813
1946.....	547,150	258,980	88,515	114,875	38,823	44,190	1,767	250,706	179,588
1947.....	572,909	271,488	94,189	113,754	45,249	42,807	3,422	218,787	181,092
1948.....	596,201	275,903	98,554	118,955	55,667	44,270	2,846	213,096	200,090
1949.....	682,241	337,273	117,356	118,922	62,928	43,087	2,675	212,614	202,154
1950.....	962,586	567,108	162,748	122,625	66,695	41,103	2,307	299,980	200,411
1951.....	1,336,432	702,984	228,887	230,500	89,591	78,323	6,147	431,229	414,470
1949									
January–March.....	166,848	80,174	28,590	30,158	16,120	11,163	643	54,576	51,989
April–June.....	180,824	90,330	30,942	31,622	15,934	11,278	718	55,857	53,020
July–September.....	169,214	84,268	29,038	29,228	15,375	10,649	656	52,483	49,925
October–December.....	165,355	82,501	28,786	27,914	15,499	9,997	658	49,698	47,220
1950									
January–March.....	177,892	86,654	30,492	30,762	18,194	11,183	607	56,787	54,215
April–June.....	163,880	77,674	28,444	28,786	17,893	10,425	658	56,447	53,745
July–September.....	153,951	77,454	26,817	24,877	15,497	9,056	550	46,489	44,247
October–December.....	466,863	225,326	77,295	38,200	15,111	10,439	492	50,237	48,304
1951									
January–March.....	436,754	248,230	76,352	65,399	23,842	21,668	1,263	114,657	111,218
April–June.....	361,787	187,406	62,926	64,245	22,871	22,600	1,739	112,912	108,475
July–September.....	308,470	160,815	51,237	54,589	21,632	18,292	1,905	103,943	99,544
October–December.....	229,421	108,533	38,372	46,267	21,246	15,763	1,240	90,717	85,233
1952									
January–March.....	237,941	107,497	37,791	48,924	24,993	17,602	1,134	121,172	118,059

¹ Quarterly data for 1940–44 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 29; for 1945–48, in the *Bulletin* for February 1949, p. 29.

² Under the 1939, 1946, and 1950 amendments. Effective Sept. 1, 1950, a lump-

sum death payment is payable with respect to every insured individual who dies after August 1950.

Table 8.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, March 1952

[Corrected to Apr. 23, 1952]

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs ²
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total	464,666	835,581	299,763	5,145,386	1,915,759	4,673,650	\$101,563,582	1,112,773	4,355,975	\$22.41	1,192,275
Region I:											
Connecticut	7,812	11,900	6,120	59,528	29,799	49,855	1,026,770	11,870	47,253	21.13	13,818
Maine	1,845	6,385	2,396	41,177	14,855	34,165	567,087	8,135	31,018	17.15	9,772
Massachusetts	15,316	46,817	19,749	243,940	90,501	225,050	5,337,302	53,583	209,695	24.62	58,233
New Hampshire	1,362	7,733	3,575	31,855	14,893	26,095	511,319	6,213	23,146	20.87	7,616
Rhode Island	2,306	17,277	9,022	76,992	37,800	73,454	1,629,298	17,489	70,690	22.54	18,582
Vermont	641	1,500	511	9,562	3,442	8,319	163,689	1,981	7,552	20.53	2,287
Region II:											
New Jersey	10,728	40,751	18,209	213,316	97,956	221,205	5,028,786	52,668	204,175	23.60	50,390
New York	65,299	187,216	78,518	846,242	356,268	790,278	18,296,039	188,161	721,204	24.21	198,431
Puerto Rico	1,000										
Virgin Islands	94										
Region III:											
Delaware	808	866	325	6,429	2,201	6,301	119,788	1,500	5,961	19.57	1,456
Pennsylvania	16,614	88,335	25,772	448,777	152,774	399,225	9,346,386	95,054	378,771	23.87	106,470
Region IV:											
District of Columbia	3,149	1,948	544	12,368	3,839	11,261	205,276	2,681	11,110	18.25	2,820
Maryland	5,624	6,719	3,032	38,690	15,388	38,592	743,720	9,189	34,472	20.34	9,540
North Carolina	11,013	23,452	12,489	123,891	74,958	115,835	1,853,279	27,580	110,100	16.32	29,272
Virginia	7,181	8,160	2,812	34,639	17,404	31,909	514,791	7,807	29,868	16.58	8,089
West Virginia	2,262	7,256	901	62,584	13,674	64,176	984,597	12,899	49,931	18.80	14,406
Region V:											
Alabama	11,265	8,982	2,389	63,900	17,857	47,512	762,062	11,312	44,888	17.03	14,921
Florida	14,640	6,704	2,001	35,883	12,279	20,489	347,834	4,878	19,234	17.30	8,411
Georgia	10,834	7,876	3,729	61,340	34,020	50,369	818,138	11,993	47,316	16.58	14,643
Mississippi	7,526	6,628	1,812	52,144	11,983	43,875	673,796	10,446	40,805	15.72	12,719
South Carolina	7,489	6,846	2,580	48,750	23,243	40,757	724,952	9,704	38,279	18.29	11,292
Tennessee	10,193	11,148	4,099	129,867	49,298	129,983	2,140,510	30,945	124,509	16.64	31,392
Region VI:											
Kentucky	2,422	11,800	4,050	85,400	23,679	69,624	1,187,902	16,577	68,305	17.34	20,133
Michigan	10,903	35,565	8,743	277,968	82,211	255,739	6,824,436	60,890	219,059	27.06	61,124
Ohio	24,111	27,248	10,210	186,913	81,200	166,666	3,885,814	39,682	155,984	23.99	42,775
Region VII:											
Illinois	15,643	40,706	13,596	235,805	92,868	202,292	4,299,329	48,165	169,709	23.23	55,456
Indiana	8,235	14,299	5,031	85,881	30,721	87,515	1,934,872	20,837	81,008	22.58	19,584
Wisconsin	7,470	9,725	3,074	66,740	23,492	57,083	1,381,112	13,734	53,147	24.34	18,483
Region VIII:											
Minnesota	7,156	9,247	2,314	113,648	26,691	102,859	1,909,303	24,490	97,772	18.93	26,311
Montana	1,983	1,962	405	26,173	5,656	20,047	482,670	6,203	26,047	18.63	3,851
North Dakota	1,121	647	110	15,162	1,728	15,515	377,750	3,694	14,343	24.98	3,489
South Dakota	1,161	584	107	8,074	1,392	7,557	152,503	1,799	7,096	20.57	1,832
Region IX:											
Iowa	5,678	3,670	1,134	35,521	9,761	34,689	721,013	8,259	31,631	21.55	6,100
Kansas	7,414	3,968	659	23,709	5,459	22,521	500,480	5,362	20,876	22.83	5,359
Missouri	12,002	15,148	5,459	95,477	37,804	79,968	1,515,172	19,040	71,963	20.01	21,027
Nebraska	4,171	1,785	532	18,565	3,662	19,391	415,352	4,617	18,575	21.87	4,330
Region X:											
Arkansas	9,754	7,011	1,612	63,438	12,950	48,067	810,022	11,449	44,545	17.27	14,165
Louisiana	7,802	12,082	2,070	92,815	18,552	80,493	1,662,897	19,165	74,831	21.25	20,985
Oklahoma	11,891	6,646	1,612	45,816	12,587	39,361	725,968	9,372	37,058	18.82	10,546
Texas	44,068	9,925	3,018	64,254	21,903	48,510	801,533	11,550	46,019	16.90	14,950
Region XI:											
Colorado	5,132	1,763	396	10,583	2,614	8,549	176,247	2,035	8,106	20.97	2,485
New Mexico	4,628	1,379	227	11,443	1,635	10,438	216,256	2,485	10,064	20.97	2,653
Utah	3,146	2,405	525	23,491	6,321	19,608	488,746	4,682	18,234	25.49	5,356
Wyoming	856	632	147	5,622	1,239	6,383	156,963	1,820	8,828	23.24	1,210
Region XII:											
Arizona	4,406	3,146	788	13,292	4,198	7,677	159,456	1,828	7,304	20.98	3,123
California	31,549	81,188	26,962	610,633	261,270	556,503	12,441,916	132,501	524,457	22.88	144,214
Hawaii	1,146	1,506	594	13,126	7,676	11,351	196,356	2,703	8,188	20.16	(⁵)
Nevada	1,985	1,196	377	7,544	3,035	7,054	168,216	1,680	6,535	24.21	1,629
Region XIII:											
Alaska	662	1,338	253	16,195	2,554	26,276	793,098	6,256	25,806	30.32	(⁵)
Idaho	2,057	2,134	372	26,874	4,296	24,602	566,397	5,858	23,855	23.19	3,954
Oregon	4,841	10,971	1,833	95,799	21,270	95,700	2,102,695	22,786	90,802	22.46	21,409
Washington	3,802	14,466	3,068	128,551	32,894	116,227	2,682,110	27,673	111,041	23.33	28,340

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁵ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 9.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1951–March 1952

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total										Children

Number of recipients													
1951													
March		2,771,678	651,372	2,235,293	1,663,082	95,905	80,002	412,000	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+7.3	-2.1
April		2,780,733	645,855	2,217,521	1,651,655	96,975	87,845	384,000	-4	-8	+1.1	+9.8	-6.5
May		2,754,963	640,679	2,197,806	1,637,341	96,990	97,079	355,000	-2	-8	(v)	+10.5	-7.6
June		2,745,344	632,691	2,170,308	1,617,096	97,024	104,230	335,000	-3	-1.2	(v)	+7.4	-5.6
July		2,737,701	618,400	2,122,586	1,581,434	97,256	108,907	324,000	-3	-2.3	+2	+4.5	-3
August		2,732,021	612,189	2,103,208	1,567,218	97,349	111,329	319,000	-2	-1.0	+1	+2.2	-1.4
September		2,722,933	606,078	2,084,104	1,553,249	97,158	113,049	311,000	-3	-1.0	-2	+1.5	-2.6
October		2,711,620	597,280	2,055,463	1,532,255	97,185	114,923	311,000	-4	-1.5	(v)	+1.7	(v)
November		2,705,125	591,982	2,039,163	1,520,326	97,221	118,284	316,000	-2	-9	(v)	+2.9	+1.6
December		2,701,080	591,844	2,041,473	1,522,930	97,179	124,419	323,000	-1	(v)	(v)	+5.2	+2.2
1952													
January		2,693,957	593,618	2,047,286	1,527,796	97,215	128,493	339,000	-3	+3	(v)	+3.3	+5.0
February		2,685,066	594,042	2,050,853	1,531,121	97,144	131,779	336,000	-3	+1	-1	+2.6	-9
March		2,679,894	596,734	2,061,591	1,540,039	97,257	134,959	335,000	-2	+5	+1	+2.4	-5
Amount of assistance													
Percentage change from previous month													
1951													
March	\$194,537,333	\$118,948,685		\$48,088,503		\$4,448,593	\$3,596,552	\$19,455,000	+0.1	-0.2	+0.5	-0.1	+6.3
April	191,950,326	118,271,187		47,522,017		4,495,494	3,946,628	17,715,000	-1.3	-6	-1.2	+1.1	+9.7
May	191,042,838	118,930,667		47,023,317		4,523,461	4,399,393	16,166,000	-5	+6	-1.0	+6	+11.5
June	189,320,531	118,666,891		46,285,131		4,537,435	4,677,074	15,054,000	-9	-2	-1.4	+3	+6.3
July	188,144,403	119,305,221		45,003,226		4,536,052	4,847,904	14,452,000	-6	+5	-3.0	(v)	+3.7
August	188,194,866	119,308,258		44,745,286		4,558,093	4,950,229	14,633,000	(v)	(v)	-6	+5	+4.0
September	188,364,274	119,841,541		44,819,189		4,567,563	5,150,981	13,985,000	+1	+4	+2	+2	+4.1
October	189,755,153	120,746,862		44,675,023		4,640,500	5,274,768	14,418,000	+7	+8	-3	+1.6	+2.4
November	189,739,721	120,440,700		44,575,407		4,663,332	5,431,282	14,629,000	(v)	-3	-2	+5	+3.0
December	190,818,675	120,259,184		44,864,190		4,671,872	5,779,429	15,204,000	+6	-1	+6	+2	+6.4
1952													
January	192,061,883	120,070,999		45,118,621		4,808,443	5,934,820	16,129,000	+7	-2	+6	+2.9	+2.7
February	192,332,254	120,215,489		45,275,761		4,840,382	6,097,622	15,903,000	+1	+1	+3	+7	+2.7
March	192,654,525	120,256,513		45,488,275		4,836,531	6,228,206	15,845,000	+2	(v)	+5	-1	+2.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Program initiated in October 1950 under Public Law 734.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

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in the preceding month; the decline was the first in 10 months. Total benefits paid during March dropped 3.3 percent to \$101,563,600.

Federal Credit Union Act Amended

The supervision fees paid by Federal credit unions to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions are increased under the terms of Public Law 322, signed by President Truman on April 17, 1952. The fee for supervision had

been fixed at \$10 a year for each credit union chartered under the Federal Credit Union Act. The new law substitutes for this fixed charge a supervision fee to be determined "in accordance with a graduated scale prescribed by regulation on the basis of assets," within certain limits. It is expected, according to House Report No. 1649 of March 26, that with the change in supervision fees "the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions will attain a self-sustaining basis in fiscal year 1954 or 1955."

A second new law (Public Law 329), which was signed by President Tru-

man on May 8, extended the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act to the Virgin Islands. In Puerto Rico, which was covered under the original act, Federal credit unions were first organized in 1949 and 1950; as of May 1, 1952, the Island had 11 operating Federal credit unions serving more than 3,000 persons.

A third amendment (Public Law 337, signed May 13) authorizes Federal credit unions to invest funds in State-chartered building and loan associations that are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Table 10.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, January 1952¹

State ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ³
Alaska				(⁴)	\$6,436
Calif.				(⁴)	47,910
Conn.	\$168,363	\$75,615	\$3,070	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.		448	12	\$65	25
D. C.		74	12	45,433	407,508
Ill.	974,300	144,580	26,189	(⁴)	155,481
Ind.	250,156	40,121	9,837	(⁴)	143,430
Iowa				(⁴)	48,491
Kans.	133,445	27,784	2,740	14,524	685
La.	82	2,376	211	1,322	40,503
Maine				(⁴)	116,714
Mass.	220,072	22,997		96,547	64,203
Mich.				(⁴)	127,750
Minn.	801,024	47,881	1,665	(⁴)	5,370
Mont.				(⁴)	85,570
Nebr.	147,936	9,493	391	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nev.	2,559			(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.	\$ 86,086	10,074	\$ 2,792	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. J.		12,617		(⁴)	(⁴)
N. Y.	1,186,780	365,505	51,608	352,752	113,453
N. C.	8,624	4,896		1,476	15,202
N. Dak.	19,074	918	12	2,311	350,588
Ohio	146,719	4,893	3,837		172,454
Oreg.					56,057
R. I.					8,049
S. C.					53,954
S. Dak.					25
Utah	326	215	8	225	96
V. I.	98	9	10	4	3,894
Va.					106,067
Wis.	\$37,682	60,228	4,397	4,188	

¹ For January data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, April 1952.

² Excludes States that either made no vendor payments for medical care for January or did not report such payments. For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

³ In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Includes premiums paid into pooled fund as well as payments for services provided in earlier months.

Table 11.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, January 1952¹

State ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (per family)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.	\$70.78	\$9.00	\$122.83	\$15.00
Del.			81.82	6.39
D. C.			97.92	0.4
Ill.	51.62	8.39	117.45	6.32
Ind.	40.49	5.49	70.68	4.61
Kans.	55.83	3.54	97.60	6.35
La.	24.60	(⁴)	59.88	1.11
Mass.	67.89	2.16	118.04	1.75
Minn.	39.34	14.37	105.00	6.11
Nebr.	32.39	6.00	92.62	3.31
Nev.	55.01	8.88	116.39	11.30
N. H.	\$ 42.29	\$ 8.00	101.17	2.43
N. J.			101.17	2.43
N. Y.	64.51	9.94	119.25	6.80
N. C.	23.79	1.17	46.85	2.20
N. Dak.	32.33	2.11	63.27	3.36
Ohio	30.31	1.24	72.05	3.39
Utah	53.38	0.69	107.56	0.07
V. I.	11.30	1.15	16.31	0.04
Wis.	32.84	4.89	120.04	7.92

¹ For January data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, April 1952. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Averages for general assistance not computed here because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for January or did not report such payments.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Less than 1 cent.

⁵ Average payment computed on base excluding payments for services provided before the pooled fund was established.

⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

(Continued from page 21)

Welfare Programs—Foster Care and Adoptions, by Inez M. Baker; **Aims and Objectives of Old-Age Assistance**, by Mildred Stoves; **The Aged and Public Assistance**, by E. W. Gregory, Jr.; **Assistance to Permanently and Totally Disabled**, by Louisa Fitz-Simons; and **A Physician's View of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled**, by Clara J. Fleischer.

Maternal and Child Welfare

GLUECK, SHELDON, and GLUECK, ELEANOR. *Delinquents in the Making: Paths to Prevention*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1952. 214 pp. \$3.

A study of 1,000 boys made to determine why half of them were delinquents while the other half were not. This book is a simpler version of the findings published by the authors in *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*.

NEW YORK STATE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. *The Four Million, Report . . . 1951*. Albany: The Committee, 1951. 225 pp.

Includes the findings and recommendations of the committee's sections on child care, child health, mental health, education, youth services, rural youth, industrial youth, and protection and correctional care.

NORWEGIAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY. *Family and Child Welfare in Norway: A Survey*. (2d ed.) Oslo: The Committee, 1951. 82 pp.

YOUNG, PAULINE V. *Social Treatment in Probation and Delinquency: Treatise and Casebook for Court Workers, Probation Officers, and Other Child Welfare Workers*. (2d ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1952. 536 pp. \$7.

Health and Medical Care

EARLE, VALERIE A. "Current State Practices with Regard to Hospitalization of Indigent Patients." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 10, Apr. 1952, pp. 49-52. \$1.

GOLDMANN, FRANZ. "Home Care for the Needy and the Medically Needy." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 148, Mar. 29, 1952, pp. 1085-1088. 45 cents.

Concludes that "many benefits can be derived from a well-organized and judiciously administered system of home care, whether it is designed for recipients of public assistance or self-supporting persons or both."

NEW JERSEY. TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ON THE CHRONIC SICK. "Chronic Sick—Report, Recommendations and Proposed Legislative Bill."

(Continued on page 27)

Table 12.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1952 in—		March 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,679,894	\$120,256,513	\$44.87	-0.2	(9)	-3.3	+1.1
Ala.	75,182	1,003,474	21.33	-1.0	-0.7	-7.6	-4.1
Alaska	1,066	94,657	50.82	+1.2	+1.6	+2.8	+4.2
Ariz.	13,953	687,327	49.26	+1.1	+1.1	-4.1	-9.1
Ark.	58,060	1,292,610	22.04	-0.5	+1.8	-14.4	-27.0
Calif.	273,550	18,160,708	66.42	-1.1	(9)	-1.1	-1.4
Colo.	52,078	3,682,789	70.72	-1.1	-2	+3	+6.1
Conn.	18,071	1,116,611	61.79	-1.4	-1.1	-9.3	-6.6
Del.	1,651	54,918	33.26	+1.9	+4.9	+4.5	+20.9
D. C.	2,787	135,038	48.45	+1.5	+5	+1.3	+6.4
Fla.	67,672	2,593,918	38.33	-3	(9)	-2.6	-3.9
Ga.	95,144	2,965,096	31.16	-2	(9)	-6.8	+21.3
Hawaii	2,239	74,797	33.41	-3	+7	-1.8	-2.5
Idaho	9,358	473,159	50.56	-4	-1	-18.2	-11.1
Ill.	111,974	4,633,228	41.38	-9	-4.3	-4.8	-10.5
Ind.	43,914	1,574,629	35.86	-7	-4	-12.6	-11.9
Iowa	48,301	2,476,235	51.27	-2	(9)	-1.5	+2.0
Kans.	37,390	1,969,154	52.68	-4	-2	-4.0	+3.1
Ky.	63,713	1,885,164	29.59	-1.1	-1.2	-5.2	+36.3
La.	120,220	6,025,733	50.12	+9	+8.4	+1.6	+9.2
Maine	14,304	615,682	43.04	-6	-6	-6.3	-6.0
Md.	11,363	464,165	40.85	(9)	+3	-2.7	+5.4
Mass.	90,362	6,899,630	69.44	-1.1	-5	-2.6	+9.5
Mich.	92,614	4,483,836	48.41	-8	-8	-4.8	-2
Minn.	54,817	2,499,706	45.60	(9)	(9)	-7	+6.1
Miss.	57,620	1,208,458	21.01	+2	+3	-4.6	+9.1
Mo.	131,891	5,733,908	43.47	-2	(9)	(9)	+5
Mont.	11,262	578,105	51.33	-4	-5	-4.8	-8.9
Nebr.	21,736	952,211	43.81	-1.3	-6.2	-5.1	-4.2
Nev.	2,727	148,353	54.40	-5	-5	-1.0	+3.5
N. H.	6,890	303,301	44.02	-6	-7	-6.5	-10.6
N. J.	22,175	1,190,401	53.68	-5	-6	-6.1	+5.0
N. Mex.	10,728	451,976	42.13	+3	+7.3	+1.8	+11.6
N. Y.	114,889	6,426,264	55.93	-2	-4	-1.6	+1.0
N. C.	51,648	1,237,460	23.96	-2	+6	-15.9	-9.2
N. Dak.	8,941	463,731	51.87	-2	+3	-1.7	+1.9
Ohio	116,623	5,722,631	49.07	-5	-5	-3.7	+6.1
Okla.	96,302	4,682,745	48.63	-3	-1	-2.9	+4.7
Oreg.	22,752	1,304,805	57.35	-2	+2	-3.1	+2.9
Pa.	74,267	2,895,302	38.99	-9	-1.2	-9.9	-8.9
P. R.	29,827	244,015	8.18	+10.9	+19.6	+73.5	+87.8
R. I.	9,526	454,092	47.67	-4	+1	-3.6	+2.2
S. C.	42,538	1,160,307	27.28	-2	-2	+8	+10.5
S. Dak.	11,932	498,794	41.80	-4	+5	-2.7	+1.4
Tenn.	60,169	1,859,747	30.91	-4	-4	-8.8	-5.2
Tex.	219,402	7,337,855	33.44	+1	+2	-1.9	+3
Utah	9,778	542,763	55.51	(9)	(9)	-1.2	+17.4
Vt.	7,018	277,969	39.61	+1	+6	+1.1	+11.0
V. I. ³	665	7,420					
Va.	18,970	434,703	22.92	-5	-1	-3.6	+1.4
Wash.	67,802	4,171,682	61.53	-3	-5	-5.3	-7.7
W. Va.	25,064	751,013	29.81	+6	-1	-1.5	+7.6
Wis.	51,622	2,508,149	48.59	-1	+3	-1.3	+12.6
Wyo.	4,257	237,129	55.70	-6	-3	-3.0	-3.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,018 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Estimated.

Table 13.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1952 in—		March 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	97,257	\$4,836,531	\$49.73	+0.1	-0.1	+1.4	+8.7
Total, 51 States ³	97,202	4,833,483	49.73	+1	-1	+4.4	+11.5
Ala.	1,518	36,492	24.04	+3	+6	-2.8	+6.0
Alaska	18	968	(9)	(9)	(9)		
Ariz.	726	39,160	53.95	+6	-2	-18.3	-24.8
Ark.	1,885	51,521	27.33	+1	+2.0	-7.4	-18.5
Calif.	11,531	940,405	81.55	+1	+1	+4.3	+3.6
Colo.	345	21,775	63.12	-1.7	-2.8	-7.3	-1.5
Conn.	305	20,647	67.70	-3	+9	+3	+8.6
Del.	223	10,242	45.93	-4	+3	+10.9	+15.3
D. C.	260	13,290	51.12	-1.1	-1.9	-8	+4.6
Fla.	3,196	130,543	40.85	-9	-6	-3.6	-7.8
Ga.	2,927	105,581	36.07	+4	+7	+2.6	+28.6
Hawaii	112	4,467	39.88	-1.8	-2.7	-1.8	+5.5
Idaho	196	10,787	55.04	-1.0	-1.1	-6.7	-4.2
Ill.	4,028	195,734	48.59	-1.3	-3.9	-4.4	-3.0
Ind.	1,725	66,959	38.82	-4	-4	-5.6	-3.2
Iowa	1,292	76,990	59.59	-1	+4	+2.9	+6.3
Kans.	611	33,902	55.49	-1.5	-2.0	-8.4	-1.0
Ky.	2,532	79,370	31.35	(9)	-2	+2.8	+48.5
La.	1,993	85,500	45.17	+4	+3	+1.1	+4.4
Maine	595	27,208	45.73	-2	-4	-9.6	-9.1
Md.	471	21,570	45.80	-6	+1	-1.9	+7.7
Mass.	1,637	128,568	78.54	+3	+3.0	+6.3	+21.6
Mich.	1,875	100,092	53.70	0	+1	+9	+4.6
Minn.	1,167	71,765	61.50	+2	-1.6	+2.7	+11.2
Miss.	2,811	72,438	25.78	+1	+3	+9	+11.0
Mo.	3,083	154,150	50.00	+3.6	+3.6	+10.7	+38.3
Mont.	522	29,600	56.70	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3	-6.4
Nebr.	761	48,279	63.44	+1	+9	+3.3	+11.9
Nev.	37	2,080	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
N. H.	302	14,728	48.77	-7	-1.4	-6.2	-8.1
N. J.	802	48,608	60.61	+1.0	+2.3	+3.9	+18.6
N. Mex.	470	18,376	39.10	-3.9	+2.1	-9.8	-4.3
N. Y.	4,105	264,839	64.52	+9	+5	+2.2	+6.0
N. C.	4,439	152,703	34.40	-1	+3	+2.3	+2.5
N. Dak.	110	6,059	55.08	-9	+1.6	-1.8	-4.9
Ohio	3,744	184,009	49.15	+1	+3	-3.7	+3.9
Okla.	2,570	131,844	51.30	-5	-5	-3.6	+3.4
Oreg.	385	25,766	66.92	0	+8	-3.5	-2.9
Pa.	15,383	704,002	49.67	+2	-1.1	+2	+25.8
P. R.	621	4,831	7.78	+9.7	+16.1	+16.7	+29.7
R. I.	184	11,134	60.51	-1.6	+2.6	-5	+10.3
S. C.	1,600	44,938	28.09	+3	+1	-2.0	+5.8
S. Dak.	208	8,190	39.38	-1.0	+6	-5.9	-2.5
Tenn.	2,778	105,242	37.88	+1	+2	+2.5	+2.9
Tex.	6,008	225,312	37.50	-1	-2	+22.7	+24.5
Utah	223	13,439	60.26	+5	+1.4	+6.2	+25.8
Vt.	180	7,805	43.36	+6	+1.0	-2.3	+7.1
V. I. ³	45	475					
Va.	1,460	45,488	30.97	-9	-9	-4.4	-9
Wash.	833	63,438	76.16	+1	+3	-1.2	-1.9
W. Va.	1,081	36,672	33.92	+1.0	+4	+5	+9.5
Wis.	1,336	72,668	54.39	-5	-7	-3.7	+7.5
Wyo.	99	5,256	53.09	(9)	(9)	-4.8	-6.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients in California (552 recipients, \$46,091 in payments), in Washington (13 recipients, \$529 in payments), in Missouri (998 recipients, \$50,563 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,140 recipients, \$307,442 in payments). State plans for aid to the blind in Missouri and Pennsylvania were approved under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. In computing percentages, data for Missouri for March 1951 were excluded because the State did not have an approved plan in that month. See also footnote 2.

⁴ Average payment not computed on basis of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Estimated.

Table 14.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1952¹

(Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		February 1952 in—		March 1951 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	596,734	2,061,591	1,540,039	\$45,488,275	\$76.23	\$22.06	+0.5	+0.5	-8.4	-5.4
Total, 52 States ³	596,704	2,061,483	1,539,961	45,486,836	76.23	22.07	+0.5	+0.5	-8.4	-5.4
Alabama.....	18,339	66,000	51,171	643,210	35.07	9.75	+0.3	+0.6	-3.1	+1.1
Alaska.....	737	2,339	1,699	53,697	72.86	22.96	+1.9	+1.9	+9.5	+16.7
Arizona.....	3,521	13,099	9,774	257,051	73.01	19.62	+0.8	+0.9	-17.6	-33.2
Arkansas.....	13,300	48,843	37,356	526,754	39.61	10.78	-0.5	+2.6	-27.6	-31.3
California.....	55,424	173,676	130,531	6,409,512	115.65	36.90	+0.4	+0.8	-2.7	+1.6
Colorado.....	5,207	19,043	14,400	509,926	35.33	26.78	+0.3	-0.2	-7.3	-1.8
Connecticut.....	4,782	15,665	11,383	514,603	107.61	32.85	-2.7	-2.1	-14.5	-14.4
Delaware.....	718	2,767	2,123	88,262	81.14	21.06	+1.7	+2.1	+3.8	+10.2
District of Columbia.....	2,012	8,208	6,381	197,239	98.03	24.03	-1.6	-1.5	-6.9	(⁴)
Florida.....	17,537	56,583	42,087	796,313	45.41	14.07	-2.0	-1.8	-30.6	-45.0
Georgia.....	21,708	72,405	55,521	1,083,343	49.91	14.96	+1.6	+1.7	+18.1	+26.9
Hawaii.....	3,251	12,067	9,408	271,800	83.62	22.33	+0.1	-0.2	-10.1	-15.0
Idaho.....	2,198	7,643	5,645	246,141	112.24	32.20	-0.5	-0.3	-13.1	-6.6
Illinois.....	22,940	81,896	60,713	2,524,606	110.05	30.84	-1.1	-1.4	-2.9	+8.9
Indiana.....	8,515	28,502	21,065	572,999	67.29	20.10	-0.1	+0.5	-21.4	-20.0
Iowa.....	5,370	18,896	14,070	530,532	100.47	28.55	+1.4	+1.7	+2.6	+1.8
Kansas.....	4,325	15,355	11,630	398,456	92.11	25.95	+0.3	-0.3	-15.7	-5.3
Kentucky.....	20,396	72,075	53,148	852,718	41.81	11.83	-1.1	-1.4	-14.8	-4.6
Louisiana.....	22,151	80,914	60,201	1,396,796	63.06	17.26	+1.4	+0.2	-14.3	+2.3
Maine.....	4,479	15,666	11,285	327,772	73.18	21.06	+0.8	+0.5	-1.6	-2.5
Maryland.....	5,095	19,767	15,124	442,519	86.85	22.39	-0.6	+1.8	-20.0	-12.5
Massachusetts.....	13,184	43,406	31,939	1,526,961	115.82	35.18	+0.2	-0.5	-1.7	+2.4
Michigan.....	20,081	81,227	57,856	2,441,796	97.36	30.06	+0.8	-1.5	-2.1	+6.3
Minnesota.....	7,836	26,403	20,177	780,765	99.64	29.47	-0.8	+0.3	-0.9	+8.4
Mississippi.....	10,401	39,198	30,106	273,205	26.27	6.97	+1.2	+0.9	-3.0	+36.7
Missouri.....	22,361	75,780	55,773	1,166,274	52.16	15.39	-0.1	-0.1	-8.6	-8.3
Montana.....	2,391	8,365	6,219	207,819	86.71	24.78	+0.8	+1.1	-3.0	-2.4
Nebraska.....	2,833	9,537	7,017	283,439	89.47	26.68	-0.7	-0.5	-19.0	-11.4
Nevada.....	30	108	78	1,459	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
New Hampshire.....	1,433	4,953	3,631	149,553	104.36	30.13	-0.8	-1.0	-13.6	-14.3
New Jersey.....	5,178	17,312	13,103	524,380	101.27	30.29	+0.6	+1.2	-2.1	+6.4
New Mexico.....	5,357	18,495	14,225	330,593	61.71	17.87	+0.9	+0.4	-3.0	-1.1
New York.....	53,158	179,767	128,496	5,998,850	112.85	33.87	-0.1	-0.3	-4.2	-1.6
North Carolina.....	17,142	61,735	47,608	811,116	47.32	13.14	+1.2	+2.2	+5.1	+10.8
North Dakota.....	1,673	5,924	4,488	161,861	96.75	27.32	+1.2	+2.4	-11.0	-17.9
Ohio.....	13,508	49,797	37,494	982,430	72.73	19.73	+0.2	-0.5	-8.0	-13.9
Oklahoma.....	20,199	67,743	51,047	1,426,381	70.62	21.06	-0.7	-0.6	-7.5	-7.4
Oregon.....	3,458	11,636	8,743	364,102	105.29	31.29	+1.4	+1.7	-17.7	-15.5
Pennsylvania.....	32,360	118,508	88,640	2,848,799	88.03	24.04	-1.7	-1.8	-26.5	-27.2
Puerto Rico.....	20,484	61,329	46,035	205,797	10.05	3.36	+14.3	+24.9	+78.8	+111.3
Rhode Island.....	3,364	11,279	8,138	323,469	96.16	28.68	+0.2	-0.2	-1.7	+6.8
South Carolina.....	6,599	24,605	19,113	314,005	47.58	12.76	+1.4	+1.1	-1.4	+19.9
South Dakota.....	2,619	8,510	6,398	196,067	71.27	21.94	0	+1.5	+0.8	+8.3
Tennessee.....	20,637	74,367	55,754	993,131	48.12	13.35	-0.4	-0.4	-14.3	-13.5
Texas.....	16,268	63,184	47,182	806,668	49.59	12.77	+0.2	+0.7	-16.4	-4.3
Utah.....	2,954	10,246	7,587	323,156	109.40	31.54	(⁵)	(⁵)	-10.3	+1.6
Vermont.....	1,026	3,572	2,738	55,116	53.72	15.43	+0.7	+1.5	-1.2	-0.7
Virgin Islands.....	230	707	624	3,740						
Virginia.....	7,784	29,035	22,065	407,034	52.29	14.02	+0.1	+0.2	-9.3	-5.4
Washington.....	9,236	30,715	22,323	947,592	102.60	30.85	+0.7	-0.3	-18.9	-36.2
West Virginia.....	16,868	61,909	47,888	1,015,551	60.21	16.40	-0.1	-0.6	-6.5	-3.5
Wisconsin.....	8,527	28,849	21,227	977,266	114.61	33.88	+1.1	+2.0	-5.3	+4.5
Wyoming.....	556	2,011	1,512	56,459	101.54	28.08	-2.1	-1.7	-13.4	-12.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.⁷ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$92,975 from general assistance funds were made to 2,842 families.⁸ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁹ Estimated.

(Continued from page 25)

Public Health News (New Jersey State Department of Health), Trenton, Vol. 33, Mar. 1952, pp. 67-84.

WYATT, LAURENCE. *Intergovernmental Relations in Public Health*. (Intergovernmental Relations in the United States, Research Monograph No. 4.) Minneapolis: Uni-

versity of Minnesota Press, 1951. 212 pp. \$3.50.

Includes a description of the grants-in-aid programs of the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau.

Table 15.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1952¹

Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from February 1952 in—	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total ²	134,959	\$6,228,206	\$46.15	+2.4	+2.1
Alabama	8,530	190,854	22.37	+1.1	+4.4
Colorado	3,679	188,815	51.32	+1.6	+1.7
Delaware	132	5,873	44.49	+2.3	+4.4
Dist. of Col.	1,257	68,570	54.55	-9	(³)
Hawaii	1,149	33,031	28.75	+8	-3
Idaho	794	41,926	52.80	+5	+1.7
Illinois	2,620	168,543	64.33	+3.5	-9
Kansas	2,664	130,330	51.17	+1.6	+1.8
Louisiana	14,690	560,048	40.17	+1.2	+3.6
Massachusetts	2,663	124,529	46.76	+3.1	+1.6
Michigan	4,149	210,786	50.81	+7.9	+4.0
Mississippi	995	58,272	58.56	-9.4	-12.1
Montana	818	16,174	19.77	+4.6	+4.6
Nebraska	11,019	509,319	46.22	+2.6	+2.4
New Jersey	1,099	61,252	55.73	+1.9	+2.4
New Mexico	1,333	79,623	59.73	+6.9	+7.8
New York	2,064	83,402	40.41	+3.2	+5.6
North Carolina	29,471	1,810,754	61.44	+1.3	+1.5
North Dakota	4,523	124,169	27.45	+3.9	+4.7
Ohio	627	37,738	60.19	+2.0	+4.4
Oklahoma	4,726	210,786	44.60	+2.6	+2.9
Oregon	2,961	68,606	23.18	+10.5	+11.5
Pennsylvania	1,792	122,088	68.13	+3.8	+3.9
Puerto Rico	9,580	425,212	44.39	+9	+7
Rhode Island	4,045	41,748	10.32	+13.0	+27.1
South Carolina	214	15,655	73.15	+8.1	+6.6
South Dakota	4,105	130,478	31.79	+4.6	+4.6
Texas	177	7,294	41.21	+10.6	+12.7
Utah	1,561	89,153	57.11	+2	+1
Vermont	192	8,034	41.84	+5	+1.8
Virgin Islands ⁴	25	265			
Virginia	2,962	98,995	33.42	+1.5	+9
Washington	5,382	326,977	60.75	+4	-3
West Virginia	2,282	74,124	32.48	+11.9	+11.4
Wisconsin	905	57,945	63.92	+1.6	+3
Wyoming	474	25,130	53.00	-1.9	-1.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs under State plans not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Represents States reporting plans in operation.

³ Decrease of less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ Estimated.

Table 16.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, March 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1952 in—		March 1951 in—	
				Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount
Total ²	335,000	\$15,845,000	\$47.34	-0.5	-0.4	-18.8	-18.6
Ala.	153	3,690	24.12	+19.5	+18.0	(³)	(³)
Alaska	73	3,607	49.41	(³)	(³)	-30.5	-3.8
Ariz.	1,241	50,623	40.79	+16.9	+19.0	-14.6	-7.8
Ark.	2,446	32,145	13.14	-9	-1.2	-4.7	-3.4
Calif.	32,624	1,496,650	45.88	+1.9	+1.7	-9.2	-4
Colo.	2,254	94,974	42.14	+5	-2	-50.6	-50.8
Conn.	4,048	221,436	54.70	(³)	+1.6	-4.6	-3
Del.	7920	37,100					
D. C.	686	37,920	55.28	+3.3	+4.4	-34.4	-30.0
Fla.	4,400	75,000					
Ga.	3,570	61,657	17.27	0	-2.7	+4.4	+9.3
Hawaii	1,831	100,064	54.65	-1.6	-5	-49.8	-46.1
Idaho	165	6,157	37.32	-3.5	-2.9	-46.9	-44.2
Ill.	28,319	1,646,469	58.14	-7	-3	-20.7	-9.0
Ind.	10,063	310,075	30.81	-2.7	-1.3	-9.7	-6.3
Iowa	4,073	133,634	32.81	-2.2	-4.3	-2.1	-1
Kans.	2,180	104,382	47.88	-3.6	-3.2	-22.0	-11.4
Ky.	3,203	80,275	25.06	+8.7	+9.0	-6.5	-3
La.	6,403	252,487	39.43	+4.4	+7.3	+6.2	+41.2
Maine	3,985	173,980	43.66	+7.9	+9.6	-7.0	-7.3
Md.	2,991	140,733	47.05	-3.1	-3	-40.2	-37.2
Mass.	16,527	902,808	54.63	-2.8	+2.3	-24.4	-28.5
Mich.	24,593	1,146,056	46.60	+1.6	-6	+5.9	+9.3
Minn.	6,929	356,354	51.43	+4	+2	-6.3	-3.1
Miss.	905	11,069	12.23	+2.6	-9	+13.7	+21.8
Mo.	9,665	295,751	30.61	+3	+1.2	-22.6	-28.3
Mont.	853	28,140	32.99	+10.3	+7.9	-16.7	-25.6
Nebr.	1,420	56,818	40.01	-8	+3.1	-14.3	-1.5
Nev.	2,885	9,900	34.74	-1.7	-1.0	-30.5	-9.2
N. H.	1,340	63,027	40.93	+5.4	+3.7	-6	-2.6
N. J.	7,405	473,939	64.00	-5.1	-8	-22.9	-15.8
N. Mex.	334	7,520	22.51	+3.1	+6.7	-69.0	-60.2
N. Y.	149,549	3,622,297	24.23	-1.5	-1.0	-20.7	-24.1
N. C.	2,492	49,842	20.00	+2.2	+4.5	-36.7	-23.5
N. Dak.	644	27,072	42.04	+3.0	-3.7	-37.7	-31.9
Ohio	20,533	837,810	40.80	-1.1	-6	-16.6	-18.7
Okl.	13,620	90,628	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Oreg.	5,850	337,421	57.68	-1.6	-3.9	-6.9	-9.6
Pa.	20,615	1,042,513	50.57	-1.2	-1.8	-36.8	-40.1
P. R.	2,534	15,515	6.12	-6.3	-15.9	-56.8	-63.0
R. I.	4,504	290,477	64.49	+7	+6.6	-8.9	-3
S. C.	2,215	37,176	16.78	-4.4	-5.4	-31.4	-34.7
S. Dak.	1,029	30,929	30.06	-10.4	-4.1	+2.4	+3.1
Tenn.	2,896	35,028	12.10	-1.0	-5.8	-8	+7.7
Tex.	7,800	127,000					
Utah	1,412	82,317	58.30	-7	+1.4	+25.0	+38.4
Vt.	1,050	44,000					
V. I.	235	2,390					
Va.	2,365	64,449	27.25	-3.1	-2.5	-33.2	-26.1
Wash.	9,038	471,468	52.17	-8.5	-12.8	-41.5	-54.9
W. Va.	3,817	99,612	26.10	-6	-9	-31.0	-19.7
Wis.	6,147	334,902	54.48	+4.2	+2	-5.4	+1.6
Wyo.	212	10,110	47.69	-5.8	-1.2	-24.8	-4.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 9 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.5 percent.

⁷ Estimated.

⁸ Partly estimated.

⁹ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

¹⁰ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

¹¹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹² Includes 5,308 cases and payments of \$156,066 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹³ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,950 cases were added by county commissioners and 4,691 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board. Average per case and percentage change not computed.

¹⁴ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.